THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 229

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Reform Found Needed To Make Jobs Steady

Conditions That Threaten Security Must Go, Economists Say

Much Yet To Be Done

Declare People Beset by Depression Are Tinder for Red Agitators

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In sober earnest, a special committee of American business men and financiers came to the faculty of a famous graduate business school recently. They were men of the innermost circles of capitalism—men whose names would be readily recognized. On their shoulders rested much of the responsibility for preserving the American economic system, and it was obvious that they sought help.

"Please," they asked the astonished faculty, "make us a thorough analysis of the business cycle.

"It is so complex that we cannot yet understand it."

The faculty was disconcerted, to say the least, by this appeal from the managers of the system. But it recognized that by this gesture a group of the leaders of business had accepted their social responsibility. They had come to one of the best-staffed business institutions, in search of the most expert advice. They could not be let down.

Report Is Under Way

That report is now being compiled. And it is expected to show that a body of economic and financial authorities, differ though they may, can bring themselves to agreement on a clear-cut program of action, when put to the test.

In these back-to-normal days, the task of the American economist insists upon being ungracious. Just as the grimness of depression slips away into the past, he finds himself compelled to challenge the genial warmth of recovery.

His studies of the American economic system tell him that the present, comfortable degree of recovery is superficial at important points, and highly deceptive. It tends to obscure the urgent need for reform.

The question of the hour, the economist proposes, is not merely that of finding jobs for 11,000,000 unemployed. It is the task of searching out and subduing the basic, destructive forces which originally robbed those men of their jobs. It is the task of seeing that those jobs, once restored, are not snatched away again.

Facts Stand Out Boldly

To formulate this economic point of view, certain irreducibly stubborn facts are set forth:

First: that the crushing up-and-down force of the business cycle has not yet been met with adequate, resolute reforms.

Second: that depression therefore threatens to roll around again in due course—conceivably with equal or even greater disruptive force.

Third: that a working public, stunned by another major depression, might become highly inflammable tinder for the sparks of radical demagogues.

Fourth: that any drastic radical action would breed conservative reaction. If industry and the middle classes honestly feared the ruin of capitalism and property, at the hands of irresponsible radicals, there might develop an ungovernable temptation toward some sort of fascism. Such an extreme move would be considered as an unpalatable but less disastrous alternative to radicalism.

Has Lesson to Learn

These points are not long "ifs" and "might be's" to the Amrican economist. He and his collegues may differ on many subjects; but they stand together in admitting that capitalism—the sysem they wish to defend—has not yet learned enough of its lesson. That it still is wracked by those vast, somersaulting forces of boom and depression, with their attendant social wreckage. And that political necessity—the "revolt of the masses"—presses close on the laggard heels of reform.

Workers are impatiently clamoring that any system which cannot provide permanent jobs and adequate wages, is intolerable to them.

The economist earnestly wants to see the American system liberated from its shackles of abuse, and given a fair chance. To begin with, he candidly dreads seeing the entire system collapse into Fascism or full Socialism. Both of these extremes depend on the one common ingredient which stands as the scourge of the American system as it operates today—namely centralized dictatorship.

Even under the democratic or bourgeois variety of full Socialism,

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Reform

In a world where dictatorship rides high, America is resurveying its foundations of self-government and seeking ways to "Preserve the Best in American Institutions."

The situation is being studied in a series of six articles, running on alternate days. Today, in the fourth article, the rival economic systems of the world — capitalism, fascism, socialism and communism — are analyzed.

Kwangsi Demands War on Japan In Offer to Nanking

HONG KONG, Aug. 24 (AP)—Five demands, including war against Japan, were laid down today by leaders of the Kwangsi province rebellion as a preface to their surrender to authority of the Nanking (Central) government

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Nanking overlord of China, was reported unlikely to accept the offer and called a military conference of all southern China commanders.

Five Points Covered

Kwangsi demands cover five points. They were:

China must declare against Japan.

The famous Nineteenth Route Army must be reorganized and its officers reinstated.

Gen. Li Chung-jen, first commander of the Kwangsi forces, and Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, second in command, must be left in control of all Kwangsi forces.

Kwangsi troops must not be transferred except to meet external aggression.

Li Chai-sum, formerly General Chiang's chief lieutenant, and Chen Ming-shu, leaders in the abortive Fukien independence movement of 1933-34, must be pardoned.

Canton-Kwangsi Parleys

The Kwangsi independence drive has made no headway for several weeks, and General Chiang has been dickering with Kwangsi officials from his Canton headquarters.

Kwangsi and Kwangtung provinces in South China first broke away from Nanking government authority in a joint revolt, but the uprising was broken by General Chiang backed by the authority of the central executive committee of the Kuomintang, Chinese Nationalist party.

Kwangtung officials withdrew from their capital at Canton, and Kwangsi troops retired to the borders of their adjoining province to continue the independence campaign.

Lawyers Urged To End Politics' Grip on Courts

Ransom Sounds Key Note as Bar Association Meets in Boston

Group Shifts Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Aug. 24—In a rousing battle cry against any attempt to impose partisan political control on judges in the United States, William L. Ransom, president of the American Bar association, opened the fifty-ninth annual convention here today on a new note of action by the bar to safeguard the "keystone of the American form of government."

As if to match words with action the more than 3000 men and women lawyers voted the adoption yesterday of a new constitution that establishes a more democratic form of government within the association itself.

Under this plan, control of the association's affairs is to be transferred from the 3000 or so who attend annual meetings, to the full membership, which includes some 25,000 who do not attend the annual meeting.

Changes In System

In detail, the new organization of the American Bar association makes the following major changes from the previous system:

Representation of the bar: The new House of Delegates becomes the supreme representative body, replacing the General Council, which formerly consisted of one delegate from each of the 48 States, the Distrct of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Canal Zone, Philippines and Puerto Rico. In the House of Delegates, there will be one delegate for each of the 48 States, one for the District of Columbia, one for Hawaii, and one for the rest of the territories and possessions of the United States, lumped together. There will also be delegates from state bar associations, and from local bar associations which have more than 800 members, of whom at least 25 per cent are members of the American Bar Association.

States where there are more lawyers than in others, will have more delegates from bar associations, so that New York, Massachusetts, California, Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania will have a total of five delegates each. No state will have less than two delegates.

Other Delegates

At the annual meeting, five delegates at large will be elected. The 12 chairmen of sections in the American Bar Association will be delegates, as will the officers of the association, the attorney general

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Peace Spokesman

By a Staff Artist

Dr. Mary E. Woolley
President of Mount Holyoke College

People's Mandate Peace Plea Laid Before President

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 24 (AP)—Spokesmen for the People's Mandate to End War relayed word to reporters last night that President Roosevelt had asserted a belief that 95 per cent of the people in almost every nation want peace but that many governments are behind instead of abreast of their wishes.

In a mid-day conference, the President heard twoscore representatives of the mandate committee, led by Dr. Mary C. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College and Mrs. Mabel Vernon, plead that the Government "stop immediately all increase of armaments and of armed forces."

Cart Before Horse

Dr. Woolley is chairman of the mandate committee and Mrs. Vernon is director of its drive to gather 12,000,000 American names on their mandate petition.

As in his foreign affairs address at Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 14, the delegation reported, the President contended that some nations use the need for improved economic conditions as an excuse for possible war, and thereby have "put the cart before the horse."

They said the chief executive made these additional points:

That in the western hemisphere the popular demand for peace is stronger than ever before and that all American governments apparently have recognized it.

That the greatest good for the future of mankind can be accomplished by spreading the belief of this hemisphere in peace and attempting to make peoples of other nations more insistent against conflict.

That the 80 organizations affiliated with the mandate should try to extend their principles to other continents.

Majority Wants Peace

The President was reminded that Thomas Lamont, New York financier, had brought back from Europe an estimate that 95 per cent of the people there want peace.

It was at that point he responded that he always had felt that 95 per cent of the people in virtually every country oppose war and favor peace, although many governments are not abreast of those desires.

Mrs. Vernon informed the President that over 1,000,000 signatures have been secured to their petition which they expect to present to the Pan-American peace conference this winter.

Dr. Woolley informed the President that more than a million names have been secured for the mandate petition in the United States and that the goal is 12,000,000. The petition will be presented to the Pan-American Peace Conference meeting at Buenos Aires, Argentina, this fall, she said.

She expressed appreciation to Mr. Roosevelt for receiving the committee when he had so many engagements on his program and then read the demands to which signers of the mandate petition subscribe. She said that the committee would

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16 Defendants At Moscow Get Capital Penalty

Long Orations Delivered by Kameneff and Zinovieff on Closing Day

More Trials on Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 24—All of the 16 defendants in the first conspiracy trial were sentenced to execution by the military collegium of the Supreme Court today. The sentences will be carried out within 72 hours unless the Central Executive Committee intervenes.

This is the first time such prominent Bolsheviks who worked closely with Lenin for years before the revolution have been thus sentenced.

Gregory Zinovieff and Leo Kameneff were among the seven members of the original political bureau of the Communist party, the others being Nikolai Lenin, Leon Trotzky, Joseph Stalin, Nikolai Bukharin and Alexei Rykoff.

One Left of Seven

Of these Mr. Stalin alone remains a member. Lenin passed on; Trotzky was banished; Kameneff and Zinovieff sentenced; while Bukharin and Rykoff are under examination for alleged knowledge of the conspiracy against "Dictator" Stalin and other present Russian leaders.

Mikhail Tomsky, former chairman of the trade unions, whose name was also mentioned during the trial, suicided Saturday.

Kameneff and Zinovieff delivered eloquent orations lasting two hours of which today's newspapers published the briefest summaries. They reiterated their guilt and extolled Joseph Stalin's leadership. Only T. Smirnoff, leader of the Trotzkyists, denied participation in the plot, declaring he had been imprisoned for the past four years.

Foreign correspondents and diplomats attended every session of the trial which apparently was conducted fairly. While the defendants refused counsel they were fully capable of defending themselves. Kameneff and Zinovieff especially possessed eloquence which no lawyer could excel.

Another Trial Soon

Officials indicated that another trial of 13 is to follow as soon as the arrest of two persons of high rank in party councils has been announced.

In addition to those already mentioned, the defendants sentenced were: T. Bakeieff, S. Mirachkovsky, V. Olberg, K. Berman-Yurie, Fritz David, Moses Lurie, N. Yurie, T. Reingold, R. Pickel, V. Tervoganian, E. Dreitzler, E. Golzman and F. Evdokimoff.

MOSCOW, Aug. 24 (AP)—The sentences followed two weeks' intensive rallying by the Soviet press and workingmen's organizations which demanded unanimously the death penalty.

If any doubt had remained of the prisoners' fate it was wiped out yesterday by action of the Second (Socialist) International which wired an appeal for "judicial guarantees of independent council and no death verdict."

The wire enraged the Soviet press which termed writers of the telegram "contemptible defenders of Fascist murderers and agents of the Gestapo (the German secret police)."

Another trial of 13 was to follow, officials indicated as soon as arrest of two persons high in party circles have been announced.

Investigation of three officials has been underway and an undetermined number of arrests has been made with a new party purge already under way.

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Reich and Russia Join Accord To Ban Munitions for Spain; New Danubian Bloc Impending

By a Staff Artist

Danubian Governments Confer

Reports of a Move by Germany, Austria, Italy, Hungary and Bulgaria (All in Solid Black) to Form an Anti-Communist Danubian Bloc, Aimed at Restricting the Franco-Russian Group (Shaded), Follow the Current Visit of Hungarian Regent Horthy to Hitler and Schuschnigg

Britain and France See European Peace Gains Through Neutrality

London Orders Navy To Aid Merchantmen

Second Kamerun Incident Passes With Apology From Spain

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BERLIN, Aug. 24—Germany agreed today to declare an embargo on arms and airplane shipments to Spain, it was officially announced.

Baron Constantin von Neurath, foreign minister, informed André François-Poncet, French ambassador, that Germany would decree an embargo effective immediately without awaiting outcome of the dispute over a confiscated German airplane assertedly seized by the Spanish loyalist government.

MOSCOW, Aug. 24 (AP)—Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff and the French Chargé d'Affaires, M. Payard, today exchanged notes by which the Soviet Union agrees to halt arms shipments to Spain, provided Germany, Italy and Portugal do likewise.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 24—With Germany's welcome if tardy adhesion to the nonintervention agreement, the Spanish upheaval ceases for the time being to be a serious international danger, in the opinion of diplomatic observers here.

According to summaries of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's note which have reached here, Germany waives the previous conditions that its confiscated airplane must be restored first. Nor is the Kamerun incident made an excuse for further delay.

Spain Shows Regret

In regards to the Kamerun incident, diplomatic observers expect the incident to be settled on the lines of the British steamer holdup, or which the Spanish government has now expressed regret, coupled, it is stated, with a private expression of gratitude for the "calm" with which the unwarranted seizure has been taken in Britain.

The Madrid government, it is understood, has promised that there will be no further seizures of British ships. As it is contrary to international law to exempt any particular flag when a blockade is established, Madrid's promise is tantamount to abandonment of the blockade which was declared at the beginning of the month.

PARIS, Aug. 24 (AP)—Germany's agreement to embargo arms and airplanes to Spain was hailed by the French foreign office today as signalizing virtual completion of an international neutrality accord.

At the same time, French officials disclaimed any governmental part in the reported Spanish service of French volunteers, five of whom were reported executed by Spain's fascist rebels.

A spokesman said that such volunteers must take "the risks of war" and declared that the Government had been unable to prevent leftist "adventurers" from enlisting under the socialist Madrid banner.

It Goes Further

The foreign office officials interpreted Baron von Neurath's notification of the German embargo to the French ambassador as constituting even more than acceptance of French proposals for non-intervention in the Spanish conflict.

They considered it in the light of prompt action to put neutrality measures actually in effect.

Italy last week accepted the neutrality proposals, with certain reservations.

Great Britain has banned the export of arms to Spain and has prohibited the shipment of civil airplanes.

Spain to Pay U. S. Owners In Confiscations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—In a note transmitted today the Spanish Government formally notified the United States that it would not seize foreign or privately owned property without full and fair compensation. The note was a reply to an earlier protest from the American Government.

The information was given out by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, shortly after William Phillips, who has been acting as Secretary of State for a part of the time in the Spanish crisis, relinquished his post as undersecretary of state today and took the oath of office as American Ambassador to Rome.

Followed U. S. Warning

The declaration from the Spanish Government was contained in a note to Eric C. Wendelin, American official at Madrid from the Spanish Foreign Office.

A note of warning was sent to Spain by the United States early in August in connection with the seizure by the Catalonian Government of American automobile plants in Barcelona.

"The Government of the Republic holds as an unalterable principle not to take possession of any property, movable or immovable, belonging to Spanish citizens or foreigners, except, naturally, in case of 'force majeure,' and especially when it is a question of the safety of the state or the public interest so require," the Spanish note said.

Will Pay Value

"In such cases it will pay the value after a just and equitable appraisal and, if possible—and this is the chief desire of the Government—in agreement with the interested parties or their legal representatives," the note said.

It was learned today from Baltimore also that no matter which side is victor in Spain eight bombing planes now under construction by

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'Have-Not' States Seen Moving For New Co-operation

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Grman Government tonight extended the term of compulsory military service from one to two years.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 24—Germany's willingness to embargo arms to Spain seems to reduce the Spanish situation to the limitations of a civil war instead of being a potential spark for an international conflagration. With this action the eyes of diplomats are turning toward Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's move to establish an anti-bolshevik front with a Danubian bloc.

Over-Simplification?

Although the idea certainly has undoubted attractions for many people, not only in Britain but also in France, it is felt that the attempt to define the issue between the nations as being merely a struggle between two antagonistic social systems is over-simplification which is bound to fail. However, it certainly tends to consolidate Herr Hitler's position at home.

Mussolini and Hitler

In the international field the outcome of the Führer's discussions with Admiral Nicholas Horthy of Hungary are being awaited with much interest. Opinion is divided whether this meeting means that Germany is gradually ousting Italy as mentor to Austria and Hungary or whether it means that Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler have become real comrades-in-arms. On the whole the former theory finds more acceptance here.

Poland Is Active

Poland plays a prominent role in the present diplomatic exchanges. No sooner did Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin's visit to Warsaw result in improved relations between Poland and France than it is announced that the projected attempt to reform the Danzig constitution has been abandoned—evidently in the

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Aug. 24

Trotzkyism—'Liquidated' by Moscow Trial

Leon Kameneff, scholarly and sensitive in the tradition of revolutionary theorizers, once won his way almost to the top of Russia's Communist Government. He made many speeches. But some say none was greater than that address he made to the Soviet court which sentenced him and 15 others to the supreme penalty for plotting the overthrow of the Stalin regime. He said he preferred the sentence to watching the progress of the Soviet Government through bars.

Kameneff, Gregory Zinovieff and most of the other defendants expressed sorrow for their plot to assassinate Stalin, expressed devotion to the Communist Government and denounced Leon Trotzky for leading them into treason. Ostentatious repentance is a familiar formula with men sentenced by the Soviet regime.

Leon Trotzky, the apostle of world revolution and allegedly the instigator of the present plot, remains personally unharmed in his Norway exile. Whether or not the Soviet regime has achieved its main objective of discrediting Trotzkyism remains uncertain. There has been, however, an unquestionable purge (German) or a liquidation (Russian) of Trotzky influence in Russia.

Peace Gains—Reich Neutral Toward Spain

Europe draws back from the Spanish vortex.

Germany, principal hold-out nation, embargoes the export of arms and planes, thus announcing active adherence to the proposed neutrality pact to localize the Spanish war. Germany's action, coupled with Italy's conditional acceptance last week, gives concreteness to the neutrality pact after a discouraging month of effort against a torrent of European prejudices unleashed by the Fascist-Socialist contest in Spain.

The reported execution of five French leftist volunteers by the Spanish rebels does not seem to have jeopardized the nearly complete neutrality negotiations. France, principal promoter in the neutrality arrangements, demonstrates that it can be neutral when its own prejudices are involved. French volunteers must run the risks of war—is the official reaction to the executions. But extreme leftists among the French people are aroused by the executions.

Consummation of the neutrality pact does not mean that neutrality will not be violated unofficially in various undercover ways. The shiny new planes that the rebels flew over San Sebastian provide some proof of the fact. Private assistance, which is inveighed against by Germany and Italy, has been effective in helping one side or the other in Spain. The rebels virtually had San Sebastian starved into submission when a convoy of trucks with supplies provided by the French leftists saved the loyalists from surrender. It is obvious that this kind of assistance may make any neutrality pact an imperfect one.

Spain's Revolt—Franco Tries Drive on Madrid

Gen. Francisco Franco, commander of the Spanish rebels in the South, appears to be making a desperate and speculative drive for Madrid. His troops, mainly Moors, trained against the savage Riff, and the best disciplined regulars of the Foreign Legion, move circuitously northwestward toward Caracas. Once at this city there is an almost sea-level valley leading in toward Madrid. The loyalists are believed unaware of this forced march due to the elaborate devices of concealment resorted to by General Franco.

General Franco's principal immediate danger lies to the South. He has figuratively burned his bridges, withdrawing practically all his soldiers from the south for this drive on Madrid. Should the loyalists take Cor-

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Queen Mary Sets Record for Atlantic With 30-Knot Pace

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Queen Mary claimed the blue ribbon for a record trans-Atlantic crossing today after speeding from Cherbourg breakwater, France to Ambrose lightship in four days, seven hours, 12 minutes.

Despite encountering fog off New England, Cunard White Star line officials said the Queen Mary lowered the Normandie's record by four hours, 30 minutes.

Her average speed was 30.01 knots, .37 knot greater than the mark set by the French liner on her maiden voyage, June 3, 1935.

The Queen Mary was not flying the blue pennant, symbol of Atlantic speed supremacy.

"We havn't got a blue pennant aboard," said Sir Edgar Britten, commander of the liner, "I suppose the Cunard White Star line will have to buy one here."

The Queen Mary had broken the Normandie's time for the westward crossing last July 26, but did not claim the blue ribbon then because her course was slightly shorter. This latest trip was an hour and 25 minutes faster than the July 26 voyage.

Economics in the Campaign

Extremism Obscures the Fact That Reform Is Here To Stay—Real Issue Is: What Kind of Reform?

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.*

ONE of the most striking paradoxes of this election is that it is occurring in a year of evident business recovery but that business men in general are bitterly opposed to the President. Never before has such a phenomenon appeared. Perhaps the 1916 election came closest to it. Woodrow Wilson sought re-election in a bull market year but found himself at odds with the business community. There is a political saying that no man can be elected President who does not have business support. Wilson's re-election seemed to disprove it, but it took several days to count the vote, and for several hours at least Mr. Hughes was under the impression that he had won.

Recovery

Of the recovery the record is very eloquent. Col. Leonard Ayres calls it "a statistical recovery," meaning that there is little economic foundation for it. Certainly the economic picture contains several block spots. But Colonel Ayres's phrase reminds one of the lamentations about "profitless prosperity" in the twenties. The fact is that American business has been lifted out of a morass of red ink. In other words, American business is now making profits. And of late the increase in profit-making has been rising rapidly. First quarter profits of a group of 245 leading corporations examined by the National City Bank of New York show an average rise over last year of 42.3 per cent. Second quarter profits will be even more impressive. Standard Statistics says that they will probably be 70 per cent higher than those for the second quarter of last year. Such data give some measure of the filling out of the income of the property owners of the country.

A similar reflation in the dollar value of the wealth of property owners is recorded in these same statistics. Perhaps the best register of holdings is the New York Stock Exchange. Stocks, or the evidences of ownership of American industries, have increased in values from $19,700,985,961 on March 1, 1933 to $54,066,925,315 on Aug. 1, 1936. This is a rise of 174 per cent! Not so great is the advance in the valuation of the evidences of debt owned by American property owners, or bonds. Nevertheless it is pretty impressive. From $30,785,171,007 on March 1, 1933, the total valuation of bonds listed on the Stock Exchange has increased to $41,685,172,818, or a rise of 35 per cent.

The result may be purely statistical. But it is not statistical in the sense that it is fictitious! Higher profits have spelled such enjoyments as trips to Europe. The rise in fortunes has advanced the number of millionaires. I do not think that in either respect the business man regards the recovery with anything like the jaundiced eye that Colonel Ayres casts upon it.

Hostility

And yet there cannot be any doubt as to the hostility of most business folk to Mr. Roosevelt. The other day in New York a friend in one of the prospering metal industries told me of an invitation to lunch which he had recently received from the acknowledged leader in the industry. On arrival he found the heads of other firms. After lunch the host briskly told the gathering, fresh from filling orders at twice the 1933 price, that he wished to find out what each person could do to aid the Republican cause, financially and otherwise. There had not even been any prior inquiries as to whether there might be a Democrat in the industry! Hostility to Mr. Roosevelt was taken for granted. It is, as I say, a paradox.

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Spanish Government Takes Over Control Of 600 Industries

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MADRID, Aug. 24—Spain's Government, it is authoritatively disclosed, has seized direct control of nearly 600 industries since its civil war began five weeks ago.

Some of the industries have been taken over lock, stock and barrel.

José Benito, general secretary in charge of "Government Intervention in Industries," declared:

"Only Government intervention prevented the collapse of the national industrial system in the present emergency."

Industries Reopened

As a result, he asserted, not a single industry operating prior to the revolution has been closed, and many of those abandoned before the fighting started have been reopened.

The defenders of Spain's Socialist regime, Señor Benito said, have intervened in every phase of Spanish industry, from mining and the operation of banks and railroads to production and distribution of food supplies.

Madrid itself, he contended, forms one of the most remarkable features of the new system aimed at governmental control of all industry.

Previous to the revolt, Señor Benito declared, the capital had

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Reich Evangelical Pastors Defend Religious Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 24—A manifesto calling upon Christians to defend their faith from attacks of the state and the National Socialist party was read in scores of German evangelical churches yesterday by pastors of the confessional or oppositional movement.

The manifesto, which carries the approval of Bishops Theophil Wurm of Württemberg and Otto Meiser of Bavaria who some time ago broke away from the Confessional Synod because they believed it was acting rather imprudently, is probably the most outspoken attack upon the state and party attitude toward the Christian Church which has yet been given here.

Charge Ignoring of Appeals

The action was taken, it was said, because previous appeals by oppositional movement to Reichsführer Hitler have received no satisfaction. The pronouncement is a call to evangelical Christianity throughout Germany to stand firm by the faith of its fathers—particularly to safeguard the younger generation of Germans from being de-Christianized.

The time has come, it is declared, when the German people must decide whether they wish that the Christian faith be allowed a home in this country. Christians who protest things they see going on around them must expect to be branded as enemies of the state, it was alleged. Spying on church activities must cease, the memorialists declare.

Demand Right to Meet

Obstacles being placed in the way of practicing the Gospel, such as restrictions on church meetings held in public places and upon the publication of church periodicals, must be removed, it was demanded.

The manifesto is signed on behalf of the Council of Brethren of the Reich Confessional Synod by Dr. Karl Koch, and by Pastor Martin Niemöller of Berlin-Dahlem on behalf of the provisional administration of the Confessional Church. It admits explicitly that evangelical Christians owe loyalty to the state and nation under all circumstances, but also emphasizes that there is primary loyalty to God's Word. A Christian by obeying this call is automatically calling his rulers to show obedience to God, it is stated.

Witness to the Gospel

Whatever happens, this manifesto concludes, its signatories are determined to bear witness to the Gospel which they will preach without compromise or fear of men. Many of the former pastors have been imprisoned and suffered hardships, but whatever happens they will remain obedient to the Heavenly Father's bidding, the manifesto declares.

The manifesto was read among other places yesterday at the Berlin-Dahlem church by Pastor Niemöller, one of the most prominent and outspoken leaders of the Evangelical movement, to a gathering which filled the whole church to overflowing.

As he read the manifesto, not in the pulpit but from the floor of the church, the whole assembly was deeply moved and sang with emotion as the closing hymn, Luther's great hymn, "A safe stronghold our God is still."

The next move in this state-church drama must now come from the state. For some months matters have been quiet, but the manifesto indicates that this silence is not to be construed as acquiescence of the opposition in the state's claims.

Hanns Kerrl, minister for ecclesiastical affairs, is generally considered to be favorable to a compromise in the church issue, but the extreme section of the National Socialist party won't let him. It now remains to be seen what Herr Hitler will say. Meanwhile it is clear that the controversy cannot help toward the unity of the Third Reich.

Main Points in Manifesto

Following are high spots in the manifesto:

"The German people," it begins, "is confronted with a decision of the greatest historical importance. It is a question whether the Christian faith shall continue to have the rights of domicile in Germany.

"With unparalleled pressure and method the Gospel of Jesus is being attacked in our country . . . force is employed by the state and party against the Gospel of Jesus Christ and those who profess belief in it."

Appeal Made to Reichsführer

The manifesto then recalls that an appeal was made to Reichsführer Hitler April 10, 1935. That appeal, it says, began: "Things have come to such condition with the German people that the honor of German citizens is dragged through the mire simply because they are Christians. The Christian population of Germany note with strong emotion and indignation that they are jeered and mocked in every way in the press, theater, lecture hall and mass meetings because of their faith in Jesus, and doubt is manifested whether they think the German way and whether they are 'reliable.' Attempts to alter these conditions have been vain, more especially because the possibilities of open defense are being taken from us in increasing degree."

Gospel Attacked in Public

The present manifesto then goes on: "The truth of Gospel is being attacked in public, even by leading men of the state. . . .

"In training camps an outlook on life which glorifies man and takes away from God his glory is often taught. Here and there it is even announced with complete frankness that this outlook on life is incompatible with Christian faith and that it is destined to take the place of that faith.

"As a result of such pressure on the conscience, increased by continual spying," the manifesto avers, "there results a hypocrisy and servile spirit and finally real moral ties are dissolved.

"We are prepared to sacrifice all our wordly goods and our blood to the state and our German people, but we are not willing to have it said of us before God's judgment seat, 'when the Gospel of Jesus was attacked in Germany you were silent and left your children to an alien spirit without resisting.'"

"The Lord our God is a righteous God who will not be mocked . . . there is no other God," the manifesto says, continuing: "It is given to the Church of Jesus Christ to preach the Word of the living God to all people, not simply to those who attend church services. Christ said that what is heard in the ear, that preach from the housetops. Go and preach the gospel to all creatures. The Christian is bound by this command."

"The Reich government have promised unambiguously to defend Christianity as basis of all morality," the manifesto declares. "Equally clear is a statement of March 21, 1933, to the German Reichstag which said 'the rights of the churches remain intact. Nothing is to be done to alter their loyalties to the state.' That must mean that defamation of the Gospel is banned from the life of the German people and that the faith of our youth to which the Church bears witness won't be destroyed methodically.

Allegations of Spying

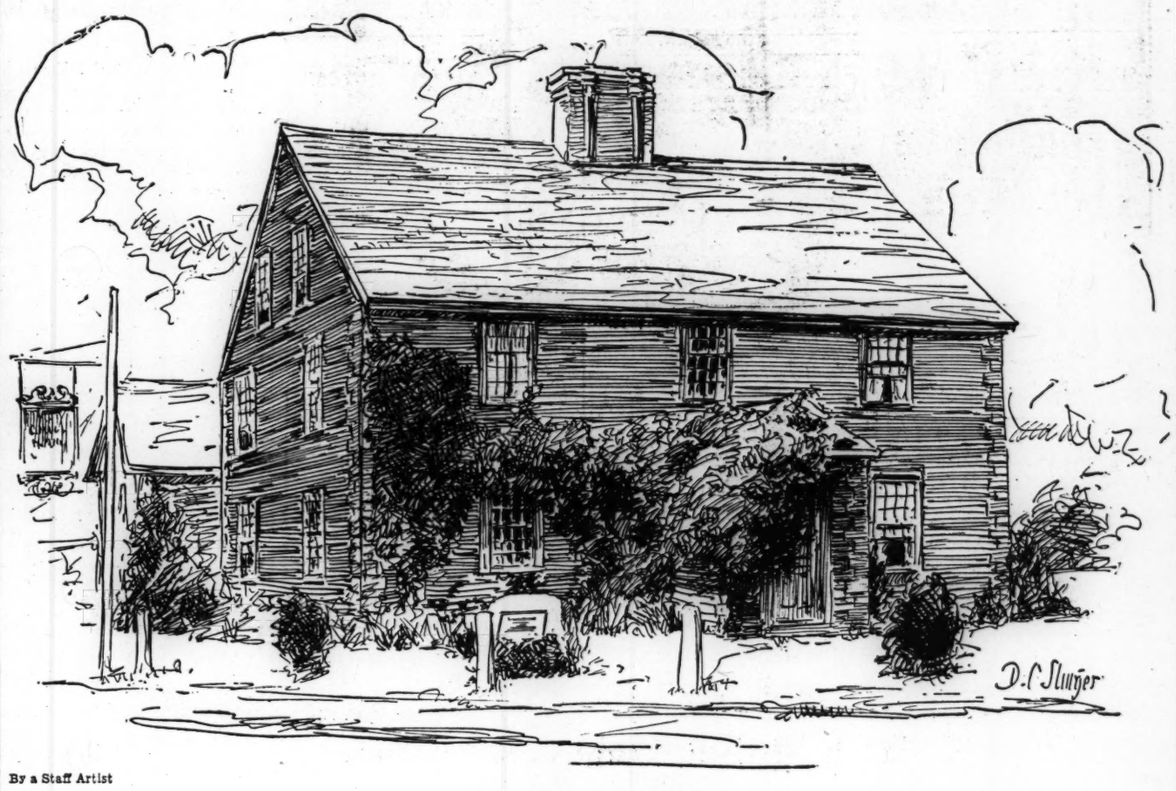
"This we demand in the name of the living God from all who are in office in Germany. . . . Continual spying on church activities must cease, restrictions on church meetings in public places must be lifted, fetters which bind the Church, press and Christian charity must be loosed.

"After all the incessant interference by state offices with the inner life to the advantage of those who through their living and acting bring about the ruin of the Evangelical Church must cease.

"Attendance at church services must no longer be made impossible for many Evangelical Christians by holding parades, festival processions, demonstrations and other events on Sunday mornings.

"We must demand that German youth shall not be claimed for political and sporting activities to an extent affecting the Christian family life and leaving no room or care of the church."

A Rendezvous for Tories in Revolutionary Times



By a Staff Artist

The Winslow House, Marshfield, Mass.

A New England Album—XXV

Today, the New England Album publishes the sketch of a dwelling the romantic qualities of which are enhanced by the fact that it possesses a secret passageway once used by English loyalists when their meetings were beseiged by truculent rebels. For the house once occupied by the family of Gov. Edward Winslow at Marshfield Mass., was a rendezvous for Tories in Revolutionary times.

The closet behind the living room fireplace leads to a chute into the basement, which was once the entrance of a tunnel leading to the seashore nearby. More than 100 loyalists were said to have been housed in the Winslow house prior to 1776.

"Careswell," as the dwelling is also called, was built on land granted to Governor Winslow in 1637. The original home burned in 1699 and was reproduced by a grandson to the Governor, Isaac Winslow, whose father, incidentally, was the first native-born governor of Plymouth Colony. The first Governor Winslow headed the colony for three terms.

Architecturally, the house is a remarkably fine combination of early Colonial and Georgian design and contains what is said to be the most beautiful Jacobean stairway in the United States. The rooms are equipped with typical large Colonial fireplaces and the paneling in several of the rooms is considered particularly fine. Furnishings and decorations have been carefully preserved, and in its present state the house furnishes an unbroken pictorial record of America from the earliest colonization to the post-Revolution.

In 1830, Daniel Webster purchased the property, which was used by the family of the great orator's son until as late as 1895. A silver-gray sheen heightens the antique aspect of the old building, which is now maintained by the Winslow House Association, Inc. A long enclosed portico in front, a central cluster chimney dominating the sharp pitch roof, and the windows —each with its 24 panes of glass—are among the more prominent features of the Winslow House.

Etiquette to Fore For Drought Talk

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 24 (AP)—Answers to these questions were sought by Iowa civic and political leaders today as they prepared for the drought parley here Sept. 1 bringing together Presdent Roosevelt and Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas:

If President Roosevelt makes a speech as planned, should Governor Landon be invited to sit on the speakers' platform and listen?

Should Governor Landon be called upon to speak a few words, even though his supporters have indicated his desire to remain in the background?

Should Mr. Landon and the other four invited governors be introduced, and—if so—should Mr. Landon be introduced also as the Republican presidential candidate?

The scheduled meeting of the rival presidential nominees also raised other problems.

The Iowa State fair will be in full swing.

"There'll be 200,000 people, Democrats and Republicans, in this town bent on seeing Roosevelt and Landon," said a Chamber of Commerce director.

"If some way isn't arranged for them to do it, there'll be the awfullest traffic jam you ever saw around the Statehouse and the hotels where the candidates will stop.

"Could we hold a parade? Will Roosevelt, Landon and the others agree to a parade? And will the secret service allow it? If there is a parade, how are we going to hold one without showing favoritism?"

British Dye Products Set New Export Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — During 1935 the output of British-made dyewares reached a new high record, nearly double that of 10 years ago and 10.9 per cent greater than in 1934.

This fact was disclosed by Sir Henry Sutcliffe Smith, chairman of the Color Users' Association, when he presided over the annual meeting of the association here recently.

The increase in the exports of dyewares and intermediates during 1935 showed an increase over 1934 of 12 per cent in weight and 16 per cent in value. Sir Henry added that although the 1935 tonnage was much below the peak year of 1929, the value of the exports compared with that year had increased very considerably.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

London Prepares For Its Millionth Telephone User

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In the autumn of this year someone is going to order a telephone from the London telephone service, Department of the Post Office, and discover that he, or she, is telephone subscriber No. 1,000,000.

Celebrations are already being planned by the Post Office for the day when this important event occurs.

And the Post Office knows to within a few days the date when a subscriber will order that princely telephone, because in an office in the City of London a post office "prophet" has been busy making an expert forecast of the likely time of the occurrence.

This forecaster is one of a number in the employ of the telephone service, trained to watch developments and plan ahead, through "intelligent anticipation," the growth of the service for from five to 15 years in advance.

The planned date for the millionth telephone in London is being kept a secret, but Mr. J. Hinshelwood, superintendent in the telephone service and head of the department of forecasting development officers, gave the Monitor in a special interview a few figures which suggest that, provided sales of telephones continue fairly evenly, the subscribed No. 1,000,000 ought to sign the order form at the close of October or the beginning of November.

Behind this prophecy lies the story of one of the most important and interesting departments of the London telephone service.

The development officers, who number about 60, are expected to provide the engineers with forecasts of probable telephone traffic in each area of London for periods of five, ten and fifteen years. If the development officers are wrong the Post Office may be greatly out of pocket putting down expensive mechanism which is not necessary, or finding sudden expansion urgent in unprepared districts.

Large mistakes are very seldom made. Last year, for instance, a total forecast of 76,000 new telephones was made and the forecast was within 27 of the actual total.

The greatest inaccuracy of recent years was caused through the economic depression, which slowed the rate of telephone progress, when, according to other indications, it should have been increasing.

The development officers are continually on the watch. They gather information from local councils, builders, telephone salesmen and police. They must study movements of residential population. Alteration of old office buildings into flats may make a difference in the number of telephones used in any area. They study trade in case prosperity causes a flood of new subscribers or lack of trade slows down the rate of advance.

These forecasts are necessary in order to have the engineers prepared for putting in the telephones. The engineers want to know how large the cables down each street should be, and where the cable junctions should be placed. They want to know where new exchanges should be built. The development officers have to find sites for the exchanges which will be built in years to come, buying space in advance.

The development officers must also try to discover to what other exchanges most calls will be made. Do folk in Redhill call most to Croydon, or to London or to Reigate? Again it is a matter of having sufficient cables ready to take the traffic.

Now the forecasters are working out arrangements for the Coronation traffic, installing more telephones in hotels and guest houses and planning further staff for exchanges.

Mr. Hinshelwood gave the Monitor a final piece of information. Business is moving back into the City of London, after a period of drift towards the West End. The City is having a period of new activity, reflected in telephone sales.

Strict Home Training Urged in Toronto's Annual Police Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—During the past six years the problem of crime has been greatly aggravated by unemployment conditions and discontent, reported Chief of Police D. C. Draper in the 1935 annual report of the Toronto police department. He suggested in the report that the re-establishment of home correction and discipline, which prevailed in prewar days, is of primary importance in the prevention of crime and juvenile delinquency. Deploring the fact that parents have been too ready to delegate the responsibility of child education to schools, church and social agencies, he maintained that no form of discipline could adequately substitute for home training, which, if properly administered in early life, would serve as a defense against temptation to leave the path of clean and honest living.

Properly supervised playgrounds and organized efforts to direct children and youths toward wholesome recreation and entertainment were strongly advocated in the report, which pointed out that such efforts should be directed in the first place to the less fortunate and poorer sections of the city. While some characters portrayed in the daily press, some radio programs and moving pictures were condemned, he believed that with more careful scrutiny of subjects referring to crime, both press and moving pictures could supply guidance and training in crime prevention.

A more thorough study of individuals in penal institutions might be followed, he continued, and a classification established for the purpose of improving the environment in a way that will draw from those individuals the best that is in them. Such a classification would, in his opinion, have the effect of breaking up cliques or bands of these men. The inauguration of extended courses of training in penal institutions is something which warrants careful study and action.

In his summary of criminal occurrences during 1935, he reported an increase of 1006 over 1934, the total for 1935 being 26,658 as against 25,652 in 1934.

Peking Ducks Called For Locust Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING — Fat Peking ducks, long famous as China's tastiest meat when properly roasted in the Peking manner, have been started on a new career by government agricultural experts here.

When a group of 17-year locusts emerged on an island in the Yangtse River near here, a horde of more than 2000 ducks was mobilized from nearby villages to annihilate the invaders.

Though entirely new to "government service," the ducks disposed of the locust menace in less than three days, thereby averting much damage to crops.

But the campaign turned out badly for the ducks in the end, as they fattened so rapidly on the rich supply of locust-larvae that they became prime candidates for the destiny of all Chinese ducks—the oven.

'New State' Shows 10 Years' Progress At Lisbon Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—The achievements of Portugal's "New State" in the last decade have been impressed on the people here in an exhibition included in the celebrations to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the National Revolution carried through in 1926 by a bloodless military coup d'état.

Comparative numbers and figures and statistical reviews are open to the general public. Thus, it is claimed, all can compare, with that of the past, the present financial conditions, attained without any foreign aid by the administration of Senhor Oliveira Salazar, formerly a little-known Professor of Economics, who left his seat in Coimbra University to restore the finances and general conditions of his country.

It was shown how the reserves of the Bank of Portugal have risen from £1,906,000 in gold and £4,864,000 in other forms in 1926, to £8,285,000 in gold and £3,921,000 in other forms in 1936. The floating debt that in 1926 amounted to 1,450,000 contos today shows a credit balance amounting to 617,000 contos.

During this period of financial restoration, among other developments, a network of excellent roads has been built throughout the country, as well as ports to meet all demands, renovation of the Lisbon water supply and many other public works. Above all in the eyes of the Government is the new naval fleet composed of 14 ships which were built and each one paid for, on delivery. To supply work for unemployed workmen five of these were built in Portuguese shipyards.

There has been a notable development in Portuguese industries in the last few years, and agriculture has progressed to such an extent that the importation of wheat has not only been stopped, but Portugal itself is now profitably exporting wheat to other countries. Another achievement, it was shown, is the establishment of regular motorbus services all over the country, which has the effect of bringing isolated regions nearer the busy centers. Cheap houses and other benefits have also been given to the working people.

It has been interesting to note the effect of this exhibition on the people visiting it. One often heard the remark: "It is right that we should be shown exactly how our money has been used." This refers to the taxes levied on salaries and other sources when Senhor Salazar undertook the task of "bulding up Portugal again."

Several of these taxes have been lately withdrawn and in a recent speech, Senhor Salazar said that "the Portuguese State was now in a position gradually to annul the extraordinary imposts."

Popular CCC Dish

The favorite dish of CCC enrollees, a poll shows, is pork and applesauce.

Sweden Plans in Prosperity To Prevent Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Prosperity is returning to Sweden—and the Government wants it to continue to return.

So it is taking steps to minimize, as far as possible, the bad social effects that flow from the "rationalization" (elimination of wastage) industry—particularly unemployment which it still causes.

Not that there are many jobless left in Sweden. Indeed, such has been the success of the recent social democratic government's bold defense program of public works, that today Sweden is accepted as one of the most prosperous countries of Europe.

In the north, however, there are still a few regions where a serious unemployment problem remains, due directly to rationalization in the sawmills and the wood pulp industry. So serious has the situation been up there, former Minister of Social Affairs F. G. Moeller recently told the Riksdag, that in some cases catastrophe has only been averted by the intervention of the state.

So the Government has decided to set up a committee to carry out a rapid investigation of the problem of rationalization and the best means of neutralizing its worst effects, such as unemployment. One point the committee will have to consider is how the nation can adjust itself to the new economic situation brought about by rationalization and by the permanent closing down of certain industries. Again, should rationalization be controled by the state, and how should the displaced workers be compensated?

The whole problem was recently discussed here by the Minister of Social Affairs. Intensification of rationalization in industrial production had taken place since the slump, the Minister said, and the government had been forced to consider its effects when they were preparing their recovery measures. In various undertakings rationalization was, he thought, desirable, particularly in the export trade. In the long run it tended to raise the general standard of living. But it was also bound to reduce the pay roll, thus increasing the national problem.

Last year, the Minister continued, another government committee had already done a good deal of work on the problem when they were considering the statutory reguation of collective bargaining and the promotion of industrial peace. Industrial strife affected not only the parties to the dispute but the whole community. It was the same with rationalization, he contended. There were, for instance, the consequences of setting up new industries without adequate consideration for the prospects of permanent employment for the workers. And as the result of amalgamations many workers were thrown out of work. Compensation for them must be considered.

The same problem had already been investigated in 1933 by yet another committee in so far as it affected the forest industry. This committee felt that any undertaking about to shut down or to curtail its activities should inform the state of the fact as early as possible, and if necessary such information should be made compulsory by act of the Riksdag.

India's Post Office Emulates Babel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY, India—The Indian Posts Department has a bewildering variety of languages and scripts to deal with, it is shown in a report recently issued.

For the six months ending March 31 last, the total estimated number of letters and parcels delivered was 585,000,000.

There are six Dead Letter Offices, where experts are employed to deal with 31 main languages and 42 scripts peculiar to India alone. In addition, experts have also to be employed to deal with European languages and scripts and also those of the Far East, including Chinese.

When it is remembered that large numbers of Indians move about the country in search of labor and that people in Southern India speak languages and write scripts very different from those in the North, some of the difficulties may be realized.

Rail Car on Rubber Cruises at 60 M. P. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COVENTRY, Eng.—A pneumatic-tired rail-car to carry 56 passengers and 15 cwt. of luggage, and to run at a cruising speed of 60 m. p. h. is now being tested by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway. The car fully laden weighs 14½ tons.

The light weight of the car is due to the extensive use of welding and the substitution of fabricated square tubes instead of the usual forged steel "I" section for the axles.

Each wheel is fitted with a gauge set at a predetermined pressure for the pneumatic tire. If there is any loss of pressure an electric device gives audible warning to the driver. A safety also ensures a drop of only half an inch and enables the car to run on to the next stop where the wheel can be changed.

The changing of a rim can be carried out in less than ten minutes. Statistics however show that tire failures in the last twelve months have only been one in 37,700 train miles.

Island With Own Airport Bought by Scotswoman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OBAN, Scot.—A tiny Scottish island, which has its own airport, has been bought by Miss Douglass Allan, member of a well-known Scottish family.

The island, Shuna, claimed to be among the loveliest in the Western Highlands, is situated off the mainland of Argyll, about a mile from the entrance to Lock Melfort. It is about two and a half miles long by one and a half broad. It was formerly the property of the Glasgow Corporation.

The island, besides having an airport of its own, has a lovely mansion which boasts a glorious view of the west coast scenery.

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CANADA

Debate on Freedom in Soviet Holds Spotlight at Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE LODGE, Calif., Aug. 24—Discussion of Soviet Russia which occupied attention of the Institute of Pacific Relations for two days having closed, the debate on Aug. 22 centered around four main issues:

1—Soviet-Japanese relations.
2—Status of Outer Mongolia.
3—Internal economic and political features of the Soviet Union.
4—Co-existence of Communist and capitalist systems involving questions of Communist propaganda and Soviet exports.

As for Soviet-Japanese relations, delegates of both countries agreed that given good will all present disputes can be settled peacefully without recourse to arms. While Soviet members regretted Japan's unwillingness to sign a non-aggression pact, the Japanese pointed out this unwillingness on the part of their government was due to the fear that other powers may interpret the pact as being directed against some third power. Japan also would like the questions of fisheries and boundaries settled prior to the conclusion of such a pact.

Secret Pact Mentioned

The most dramatic point of the discussion was reference to the possibility of a secret military alliance between Japan and German directed against the Soviet Union. Japanese delegates insisted they had no knowledge of such an agreement stating on behalf of Japan that there was no such treaty or prospect of it. Dr. V. N. Motylev, chairman of the Soviet delegation, in his closing speech called attention of the conference to the fact that Nazi Germany was now the main aggressive force in Europe.

There was considerable discussion on the status of outer Mongolia and the frequent boundary clashes between outer Mongolia and Manchoukuo. Soviet representatives stated that outer Mongolia was an independent republic and that Russia was interested only in extending to it, as a backward country, technical and economic aid and to help it maintain its independence.

Interest in Soviet

Delegates of all nations showed keen interest in internal conditions of the Soviet Union. The new Soviet constitution, the possibility of its granting people free speech and freedom of religion, progress of Soviet industrialization, development of the Far East, and militarization of the country were among the subjects discussed. Increased armaments, Soviet delegates claimed, were not directed against any country in particular and were only for defense, were in fact the best guarantee for the maintenance of peace. Some interesting light was thrown by Soviet members on the Soviet interpretation of "free speech" as granted by the new constitution.

One delegate asked whether the new freedom of speech now granted would not mean that everything may be discussed except the one thing that mattered, that one thing being the Soviet system itself. A Soviet delegate replied that such a question did not exist, that discussion of it was unthinkable, that if it were discussed nobody would listen.

Thereupon, a delegate of another nationality stated that differences of opinion could exist even in a classless society; that Kulaks, for example, might think their condition had been better before their liquidation. Could there be a newspaper started that would say so? The answer was that such a question was quite unthinkable, that nobody would be interested in thinking so or writing about it.

Export Trade Touched

Much comment was aroused by the claim of a Soviet delegate that because the Soviet Union was self-sufficient, did not need foreign markets and was not dependent on them there was no danger of the world market being flooded by Soviet goods. However, as Newton W. Rowell, chairman of the Canadian delegation, remarked "not all delegates of other nations are satisfied with this answer. Can other nations act on assumption that Soviet trade will not interfere with their plans on international markets? Should the exigency arise when the Soviets needed certain imports they doubtless would resort to exports in order to pay for foreign imports. In such emergency they may want to sell anything at any price since they have complete control of foreign trade and prices."

As regards dumping, an English delegate stated that if you don't know costs of production in a country you can't accuse it of dumping. On the question of Soviet propaganda, the Soviet delegation reiterated their claim that Communism was not for export and that the Soviet Government had abstained from Soviet propaganda in other countries since the day it was established. To this an English delegate driily remarked, "We did not discuss here whether there should be an inquiry into smuggling elsewhere than in North China."

Evidence of Cordiality

However, the entire discussion on the Soviet Union was conducted in a spirit of cordiality and with desire to understand. Dr. Motylev, speaking in behalf of his delegation, expressed satisfaction with the trend of discussion, saying he was convinced Soviet ideas met with understanding and response. An English delegate, in private conversation, remarked, "I was interested in the Soviet interpretation of freedom of speech, democracy and freedom of religion. To our mind the first test of democracy, is permission of an opposition party, and the real test of freedom of speech is existence of a newspaper that is allowed to print opinions different from the official government viewpoint. As for freedom of the religion, to my knowledge, Soviet schools must teach atheism, while churches are not allowed to teach religion to any citizen under 18 years of age. This does not seem to me like free or fair play of opposite views."

Petersen Becomes Minnesota Governor Succeeding Olson

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 24 (AP)—Hjalmar Petersen, Danish emigrant and country editor, was administered the oath of office as Minnesota's 23rd governor today, succeeding Floyd B. Olson, who passed on Saturday.

Chief Justice John P. Devaney administered the oath in the Governor's reception room of the capitol while a small group of friends, relatives and Mr. Petersen's family looked on.

In a brief statement afterward, Mr. Petersen said:

"With the good will and co-operation of the citizens of our great commonwealth, the State of Minnesota, which I feel I will have, I shall labor to the best of my ability, sincerely working for the common good of all, be my term of office short or long."

ROCHESTER, Minn., Aug. 24 (AP)—Minnesota's role in the coming presidential election campaign was once more thrown into uncertainty here today following the passing on of Gov. Floyd B. Olsen (Farmer-Labor) who was running for a seat in the United States Senate on a pro-New Deal platform.

Governor Olson was instrumental in carrying Minnesota for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 and recently pledged himself to work for the re-election of the President. But 1932 was the first time in its history the state ever voted for a Democrat for President—a fact largely credited to the governor's personal leadership.

Among messages of respect for the former chief executive of a state, a man who achieved national political prominence during the past four years, was one from President Roosevelt who added to this personal message the following public statement:

"The nation has lost a personality of singular force and courage in the death of Governor Olson. Year by year since he assumed the governorship of a great commonwealth he had become a more massive figure in our national life. He had unbounded faith in the wisdom and the honesty of the common man. As a public official he never shirked the responsibilities of office nor compromised with the truth as he saw it."

The Governor was the son of Paul O. Olson, who migrated to Minneapolis from Norway and became a lumberjack. His mother, Ida Maria Nelson, was a native of Sweden.

He graduated from Northwestern College of Law and was admitted to the bar in 1915. As junior member of a law firm which defended James A. Peterson, Minneapolis attorney, in a World War sedition trial, Mr. Olson said he decided to become a "left winger" when he heard the verdict convicting Mr. Peterson for writing a book which contended that the war was a conflict for profit.

Bigger Pig Crop in 1936

California's 1936 spring pig crop was 27 per cent larger than that of 1935.

Now Girls, Sound Your A

Girl Scouts at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., Practice Correct Speech

Popular Front Stands Clear In Chile With Militia Gone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The recently-formed Chilean Popular Front, pivoting principally on Radical Party support, has scored a moral victory in forcing the dissolution of Gen. Julio Schwarzenberg's national militia, which it alleged to have Fascist designs.

The militia demobilized, nominally, a year ago, but its 50,000 members retained their arms and continued secretly to drill, because of rumored impending coups. This time demobilization is effective, and the arms have been handed back to the Government.

Ostensibly, demobilization is due to the "miracle of political stability" which the civil army has achieved, according to Schwarzenberg, who is a young German-Chilean doctor. Actually, it is believed, it came about by pressure from the Alessandri régime, long propped up by the militia but now anxious to appease the regular army, which could not conceal its enmity of the volunteer force, and the much-advertised Popular Front.

To Defend Constitution

The Left combination, molded on French and Spanish models, attacked the militia in and out of Congress. It feared a Right coup d'état.

The Republican Militia—or "Blue Army" as it was known, because of the blue overalls worn by its members—sprang into being in mid-1932, after the crop of military and socialistic governments. Before that year ended, 60,000 citizens, the majority taxpayers, had formed themselves into a well-drilled and elaborately equipped army, sworn to defend the Constitution and to resist any attempt to overthrow the legally-established powers. Several shipments of arms to this civil army were revealed in the United States Senate inquiry.

The militia were ordered disbanded by an "order of the day," signed by General Schwarzenberg, who simultaneously notified President Alessandri of the measure and informed him that the arms confided to the institution were placed at the disposal of the Government. "Sure of ourselves," he stated, "we have not defrauded the elevated intentions of the supreme government. I take this opportunity of thanking Your Excellency for the confidence reposed in the Republican Militia."

President Alessandri, acknowledging the order, thanked the members of the militia for "the lofty and patriotic manner in which for four years they have co-operated in the maintenance of order on the basis of loyal respect for the fundamental institutions of the republic."

Radicals Are Conservative

One of the reasons given for the disbandment of the militia is that the general elections are to take place in March, and it is necessary to deprive the Left of any rallying-cry against the so-called Fascists. President Alessandri has for several months been engaged in the task of attracting the Radicals into his national government. The Radicals, who form the most powerful single party, have been opposed to the militia, and its disbandment may induce them to accede to the presidential invitation, especially as they appear anxious to dissociate themselves from the extremist elements of the Popular Front. This combination is now considered to be doomed. The Radicals represent middle class and professional elements, most of them hostile to association with the extreme Left.

General Schwarzenberg stated that the "order of the day" automatically released each member of the militia from the oath sworn before assuming the blue overalls uniform. He left it understood, however, that this formal release would mean that thousands in the privacy of their own homes would voluntarily pledge themselves to keep it with the same determination and readiness for self-sacrifice that they manifested when they gave up their time to exercises, drills and turns of duty.

Trial of Vigilantes Opens in California

SANTA ROSA, Calif., Aug. 24 (AP)—Cries of "The Vigilantes!" heard as a band of night riders acted in a farm labor strike a year ago, resounded in court Aug. 22 as victims told their stories.

Sol Nitzberg described how he was dragged from his farm home, beaten, tarred and feathered and warned to leave the county. He was accused, he said, of inciting farm workers to strike for higher pay.

One witness named Fred Cairens, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at nearby Healdsburg, as "captain" of the vigilantes.

State Attorney General U. S. Webb instituted the prosecution on charges of kidnaping, attempted kidnaping and conspiracy to commit assault after local authorities failed to take action. Thirteen of the 21 defendants were identified by Wolfe and other witnesses.

Can It Be a Rainbow?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 24—Off on a search for the sunken hull of the steamship Merida, of the Ward Line, which went down carrying an undetermined amount of treasure in 1911, the four-masted schooner Constellation was beating her way southward to a point off the Virginia Capes Aug. 21.

The Constellation, one of the last sailing vessels without auxiliary motors, was towed from here yesterday to Sandy Hook, where she set sail with the expectation of arriving by Sunday near the site where the Merida sank after being rammed by the steamship Admiral Farragut of the United Fruit Line.

Five previous experitions have attempted to recover the gold and silver bullion, copper and mahogany believed to have been carried by the Merida, but none of them was successful. Despite failures, however, the estimates of between $4,000,000 and $26,000,000 for the treasure, believed also to include the crown jewels of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, have lured adventurers ever since the Merida sank at midnight with no lives lost.

Thomas P. Connelly, president of the Empire Marine Salvage and Engineering Corporation, owners of the Constellation, was certain that this time deep sea diving bell and modern diving equipment would result in recovery of the wealth.

He added that the expedition would cost $250,000 and that it planned to remain near the treasure site for two months, although the work might be finished in half that time. The Constellation carries a crew of 20.

It was expected that the Merida's hull would be discovered about 54 miles southwest of Cape Charles in not more than 300 feet of water. She is believed to be lying upon a gravel bottom.

Mr Connelly said that a diving bell would be used for locating the hull, after which the two diving suits, each weighing 650 pounds and containing air purifying equipment which allows them to operate without an air-line from the surface, would be placed in use.

In addition to the crew needed to work a schooner, the party includes a radio operator, cameraman and several writers.

Girl Scouts Help Correct Defects In Speaking Voice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Out with slipshod vowels, the elided consonants. Americans are learning their own tongue. The Girl Scouts have helped it up at their national camps at Briarcliffe Manor.

It all began with Miss Marjorie Gulland of the Speech Institute, London, who lectured this spring at Columbia University, and it is being put into practice by Miss Janet Tobitt, also of England, who is now serving as music director for the American Girl Scouts.

Campers from all over the country are being told that Americans have a tendency to pitch their voices too low in singing and too high in talking and that untrained, lazy vocal muscles are at the bottom of the difficulty.

Choral speech is the cure for these defects, says Miss Tobitt, and choral speech as a pastime has proved immensely popular at Briarcliffe, so much so that on their return home the campers are expected to introduce it into local troups work everywhere.

Dramatic Verse Is Excellent

The ideal size for a choral speech group is 24. Having selected the group, the next thing is for the members to choose a piece which they consider suitable. Dramatic poetry is considered the best for the purpose. Then the method of presentation is determined upon, which part shall be spoken by the "light" and which by the "dark" voices, "light" and "dark" corresponding roughly to soprano and alto. The girls also decide upon the tempo and the rhythm, for no score exists as in music to limit their imagination or taste. When they have written their own "score" they entrust it to a leader who acts as conductor for the group.

Two pieces successfully produced by the scouts this summer are "Widdicombe Fair" and "The Raggle Taggle Gypsies." These require different types of production. The first tells a story in stanzas, each stanza being followed by a refrain. The second includes dialogue.

Soloists Sound Motif

The Girl Scouts decided that in the case of the first story there should be a soloist, a girl with a clear lovely voice. Then the chorus took up the refrain, varying the tone each time to reflect the mood of the preceding stanza. In "The Wraggle Taggle Gypsies" the narrative was entrusted to the chorus and two soloists did the dialogue.

In choral speaking there is no suggestion of the old fashioned recitation with its stereotyped gestures. Since no voice can be permitted to stand out in successful choral speaking, the girls are taught modulation. Since what they say must be perfectly intelligible, they learn precision of diction and the right accent. Inevitably they study another art, that of listening, but they are not passive listeners.

America Sending Peace Envoys To Brussels Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—The National Peace conference announced here today the names of 36 men and women who will represent American peace organizations at the Universal Peace congress to be held in Brussels from Sept. 3 to 6 under the chairmanship of Lord Robert Cecil.

Twenty-three of the 38 organizations in the United States affiliated or co-operating with the peace conference will send delegates to the congress, the announcement said. While the conference will send no representatives, its president, John Nevin Sayre, will attend as chairman of the fellowship of reconciliation. Mr. Sayre already is in Europe.

33 Nations Represented

"At least 33 countries on the five continents will have delegates at the congress," the announcement continues. "It has been called by the international peace campaign, headed by Lord Cecil and Pierre Cot of France, as co-presidents. The peace campaign has national committees in 33 countries."

The list of American delegates and the organizations they represent was announced as follows:

Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, Church Peace union and the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches.
Mrs. Florence B. Boeckel and Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan, National Council for the Prevention of War.
Mrs. Henri T. Chadeayne, Catholic Association for International Peace.
Dr. Ben Cherrington, Institute for International Education.

Y. M. C. A. Delegates

Dryer Davis and Mr. A. Haines Lippincott, national council, Young Men's Christian association.
Malcolm Davis, Dotation Carnegie (Paris branch of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace).
Mrs. Vera Michels Dean, Foreign Policy association.
Miss Dorothy Detzer and Dr. Margaret E. Hudson, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.
Mrs. H. A. Dietz and Mrs. A. Haines Lippincott, New Jersey committee on the Cause and Cure of War.
Mr and Mrs. Clark M. Eichelberger, Miss Dorothy Houston, Mrs. Simon Kuhn, John S. Moore and Pitman B. Potter, League of Nations association.
Miss Margaret E. Forsythe, Mrs. C. Tilford Erickson, Mrs. Francis C. Pinkham, Mrs. Jesse M. Smith and Mrs. Schuyler C. Woodhull, Council of Women for Home Missions.

Business Women

Dr. Emily Hickman, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's clubs.
Miss Rhoda McCulloch and Miss Henrietta Roelofs, national board, Young Women's Christian association.
Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.
Miss Alves Long, General Federation of Women's clubs.
Prof. Patrick Malin, American Friends Service committee and the Emergency Peace campaign
Josephine Schain, national committee on the Cause and Cure of War.
Mrs. E. H. Silverthorn, committee on women's work of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.
Miss Sara R. Smith, American Association of University Women.
Dr. Marian Whitney, Connecticut Council on International Relations.

Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, director of the National Peace conference, stressed in the announcement that the World Peace congress was a step in the direction of subordinating political and national differences in achieving a common peace program.

Mexico to Enter Ship Line Business

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 24 (AP)—A decree, awaiting President Cárdenas' signature, provided today for organization of a government-controlled steamship line.

The act would organize the "Mexican Mail Steamships" line, with the government holding 51 per cent of the stock and leaving the remainder under option.

The line would operate between San Francisco and Salina, Cruz Oaxaca, Mex., carrying freight and passengers. Four vessels have already been purchased and two others will be placed in service later.

A clause in the draft plan, approved by the legal department of the Department of Communications and Public Works, provided the company could be converted into a co-operative venture at the government's will.

The government already has organized and put into operation two state-controlled enterprises, the Petro-Mex Oil company and the Mexican National railways.

China's Flood Prevention

In recent years, China has promoted growth of millions of trees in an effort to control flood waters.

Notable Chemists of Europe To Address American Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 24 — Dr. Friedrich Bergius, German chemist famous for turning wood into food and coal into gasoline, joins with several distinguished European natural scientists participating in the 92nd meeting of the American Chemical Society here, Sept. 7-11.

At this time, chemists of America and Europe will hold round table discussions on chemistry's expanding influence on the world's natural resources. Sessions on coal and oil will be a feature. Representatives from laboratories in England, Germany, Holland, Czechoslovakia and Canada are expected.

Prize Winner

Dr. Bergius, Nobel Prize winner in chemistry five years ago, will address a general session of the Society on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 9, discussing some "Problems of Industrial Pioneer Work." Dr. Edward F. Armstrong, president of the British Chemical Manufacturers, will also lecture on the subject "Whither?"

Dr. Bergius is an outstanding figure in European research, where fuel, especially in those industrial countries which have no oil production, is a major political and economic problem. He is known chiefly for his work in the liquefaction of coal. The Bergius process or "berginization" of coal to produce oil, is now operated on a large scale, both in Germany and in England.

Hydrogen Added

Berginization is a process whereby hydrogen under high pressure is added, to produce liquid fuels even now competitive with petroleum. The method is probably the most important advance in chemical technology since the development of synthetic ammonia, upon which Germany based its World War plans. It has been recently extended to the refining of petroleum as well, by controlling the chemical processes. In this way, original petroleum may be converted into either gasoline, kerosene or various grades of lubricating oils as desired. In this phase of activity the United States is particularly active, two large refineries being worked to capacity at the present time.

Dr. Bergius employed 150 men a day for 13 years at a cost of $6,000,000 before his liquefying process was achieved on a commercial scale. His sponsors began to reap dividends when the first two factories began producing 1,000,000 barrels of gasoline and motor fuels annually. Bergius is said to know more about coal than any other chemist.

Other Speakers

Czechoslovakian national scientists expected to participate in the meeting include G. F. Hüttig of the University of Prague, and Oldrich Tomicek and F. Poupe of Charles University. Andre Voet of the University of Amsterdam will speak on physical and colloid chemistry.

Papers by Dr. F. S. Sinnatt, director of fuel research for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of Great Britain, and Dr. M. Pier, research director of the I. G. Farbenindustrie, A. G., Germany, will be read at the coal hydrogenation session.

Parrot Has Competition

The mynah bird of Hawaii can be trained to talk almost as well as a parrot.

Woman Columnist Wins Prize as Best Rural Correspondent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Rural and urban newspaper reporting are much the same—they both demand writing about things people see—in the opinion of Mrs. Susan Frawley Eisele of Blue Earth, Minn., adjudged by the Country Home magazine to be the nation's best country correspondent, who began a week of sight-seeing here today.

Mrs. Eisele, whose column, "With a Penny Pencil," appears each week in the Fairmont, Minn., Daily Sentinel, writes by the light of a kerosene lamp after her three small sons have been put to bed. This lamp, she assured New York city reporters, "makes as good a light as your electricity, and I wouldn't trade."

Three thousand clippings submitted by rural newspapers were searched by editors of the magazine in their efforts to find America's prize-winning rural correspondent. When the selection fell upon Mrs. Eisele, it meant a first trip to New York for the Minnesota farm woman, a visit to Washington and $200.

Besides writing of events which deal with affairs of people in the country—"weeds, roadsides, the weather and the children"—Mrs. Eisele cares for the home which she and her husband have on an 80-acre general farm, cultivates a garden and tends to a flock of poultry.

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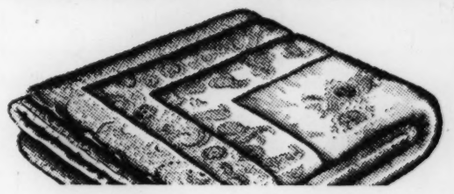

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GILCHRIST'S
BOSTON

Reich Agrees to Embargo Arms to Spanish Factions

(Continued from Page 1)

little or no industrial production, but within 10 days after the first shots were fired, it became the most important industrial center in the country, with the exception of Barcelona.

Industries here have been reorganized for the production of war materials in sufficient quantities to supply all armed forces operating in the Madrid area, the Secretary asserted.

Aerial bombs, weighing as much as 165 pounds, are being manufactured in Madrid on a "large scale." Similarly, factories are turning out artillery shells, rifle cartridges, and uniforms.

An average of four combat planes a day are being manufactured at the Gatafe Works, near Madrid.

Achieve Swifter Pace

Señor Benito said the government intervention in industry has taken two forms.

Either the industry is staffed with a government-selected personnel throughout, or a government delegate with full administrative powers is placed in active charge.

The first form, he declared, applied only to those industries which might be classified as allied with the manufacture of war materials or support of the fighting forces.

Production of all these units has been stepped up to a pace never before achieved in Spain.

The Government, said Señor Benito, was "particularly fortunate" in that all the great surface raw materials of Spain were in its possession.

Plenty of Metals

Among these, he declared, were the Rio Tinto mines in Huelva Province, the great coal basin of the Asturias, and mines at Linares, Puerto Llano and Vizcaya.

At present there is on hand, he went on, a sufficient supply of lead, copper, iron, zinc and coal to feed the war industries for a year at least.

Spanish finance, Señor Benito contended, has thrown its full support to the Government. On the other hand, he declared, the rebels have had to appropriate bank deposits in their territory. He said the Government had not been forced to this extreme.

The banks have arranged credit facilities enabling government-controlled industries to continue operation without resort to "actual looting," the Secretary stated.

Fascist Insurgents Claim Victory Over Asturian Loyalists

BURGOS, Spain, Aug. 24 (AP)—Spanish rebel leaders announced last night that their troops had smashed an assault on the northern insurgent stronghold of Oviedo by 20,000 Asturian mine dynamiters.

A communique issued from the new supreme rebel headquarters, at Valladolid, said the southern rebel army was continuing to advance on Madrid.

The loyalist Asturian miners, masters of the use of dynamite, were reported by the rebels to have been roundly defeated in a new siege of Oviedo.

Loyalists Thrown Back

In the south, the insurgent leaders declared, the rebels threw back a violent government attack on Cordoba, with many loyalist dead.

In the Bay of Biscay sector, the rebels said that they had driven a wedge between Irun and San Sebastian, cutting Government communications. Government defenders of Irun were bombed from the air; San Sebastian was reported shelled by a rebel cruiser.

The Fascist insurgents also claimed victory over a government force of Catalonians which attacked the town of Jaca in the Pyrenees, 33 miles north of Huesca, and said they had repulsed a new government offensive on the Avila front, 50 miles west of Madrid.

Archbishop Slain?

Rebel aides heard reports that Monsignor Vidal y Barraquer, Archbishop of Tarragona, on Spain's east coast, had been killed by the government's socialist-communist militiamen. (The Vatican City newspaper Observatore Romano said that five Spanish Roman Catholic bishops had been killed to date.)

A rebel column, sent hurriedly to the defense of Cordoba, met government forces ten miles from the outskirts of the city and routed them, the insurgents reported.

They said a superior air force was a decisive factor in the rebel victory.

Advices from Lisbon, Portugal, quoted the Marquis Quintanar, prominent Spanish grandee representing the rebel Spanish junta, as declaring that the northern government forces at San Sebastian, Irun and Santander had made peace proposals.

Hoover Sees America Standing at Crossroads

BEND, Ore., Aug. 24 (AP)—Former President Hoover took unscheduled time out from a fishing trip on the Deschutes river to tell a Republican rally in Oregon's second congressional district that America stands at a crossroads today.

He referred to the "situation in Europe" as growing out of the same forces that "have been moving in the United States."

"The country is rich and could probably have absorbed losses that are occurring but it can never absorb losses of our self-respect," he said.

Concluding his brief talk, he predicted that if those forces continue to grow "we shall yet see an America that will be engaged in crucial strife."

Loyalists Thrust Against Rebels In Guadarrama Passes

MADRID, Aug. 24 (AP)—An official Government bulletin late today admitted Spanish rebel airplanes had bombarded Getafe Airdrome, on the outskirts of Madrid, early Sunday.

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CERCEDILLA, WITH LOYALIST FORCES IN THE GUADARRAMA MOUNTAINS, Aug. 24—Loyalist forces of the Spanish socialist government thrust at fascist rebels in the Guadarramas today, while peasants used skis on grassy hillsides near by.

The government drive to cut the rebel salient in the mountain range that guards Madrid on the north gathered momentum steadily as rebel and loyalist artillery battered away at each other.

Col. José Asensio told this correspondent that the rebels had been squeezed into a wedge-shaped salient with Leon Pass, 52 miles north of Madrid, as the apex and Tablada Sanitorium as the base.

The offensive was being carried out by militia forces.

Resistance Seen Weakening

"Enemy resistance has weakened seriously and the rebels cannot hold out much longer," Col. Asensio said as a battery of loyal six-inch guns hurled shells toward Tablada seeking the enemy battery firing at Cercedilla.

"Without underestimating enemy efforts I mobilized our forces to protect their hold on Alto de Leon Pass. It is a question of relatively short time until that entire range will be in our hands."

He asserted that rebels apparently have abandoned efforts to break through the passes to Madrid and sought to swing around the loyalists' right flank at Navalperal, but this push "failed disastrously."

Military Operations

Officers here stressed that fighting has passed from its guerrilla warfare phase to a war with regular military operations.

Militiamen organized by Francisco Largo Caballero, Socialist leader, are being held in quarters for training. Disorganization of a few weeks ago no longer is apparent.

Loyalists asserted they were closing in relentlessly on Oviedo in northern Spain and Cordoba in the south.

Loyalists also were planning an attack on the celebrated monastery at Guadalupe in which rebels and townspeople have barricaded themselves.

The Toledo Alcazar, where almost 2000 rebels have been holding out for the last month, was shelled by the loyalist air force.

A column of loyalist warriors asserted that they had liquidated a rebel division defending Northern Saragossa and had captured cannon, rifles and machine guns.

Ford Not Worried Over Confiscation Of Spanish Plant

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Edsel Ford returned from a five weeks tour of Europe with the report that business conditions appeared to be greatly improved in virtually every European country.

"There certainly is every indication that the world depression is over," he said. "There seems to be a better feeling all around."

He said he had visited all of the European plants of the Ford Motor Company, of which he is president, except the one in Spain at Barcelona.

That plant, he explained, is in the hands of the leftists, "but we'll get it back all right."

"I heard from the plant manager while I was in Paris," he said, "and the plant is intact. All they wanted, anyhow, were the assembled cars and trucks."

He said that his company did not plan to open any new foreign plants, but would expand a number of those now in operation.

Rebels Execute Five Captured Frenchmen

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PAMPLONA, Spain, Aug. 24—Spanish rebel officers reported today the execution of five Frenchmen fighting for the loyalist government and warned that other French nationals who join in the civil war may expect the same fate.

Accusing France of aiding the Spanish socialist regime, the Fascist officers asserted the five French volunteers were captured in a battle near Oyarzun.

T. R. Youngest President

Theodore Roosevelt was the youngest President of the United States to take office. He was 42 at the time.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

doba in the south, as they well may, they would be free to combine with the peasantry to cut General Franco off from the rear.

The loyalists are mainly occupied in five major military occupations:

1. The conquest of Cordoba in the south.
2. The taking of Oviedo in the north, which if taken would release thousands of hardy miners to sweep down agaainst Gen. Emilia Mola's troops in the Guadarrama Mountains.
3. The defense of San Sebastian and Irun, strategic northern strongholds.
4. The driving of a wedge between General Mola's troops and those of General Franco, who are approaching a junction.
5. The defense of Madrid, with all that means of training volunteers, erecting barricades and stocking up on supplies for a protracted siege.

Hapsburgs—Zita Visits Pontiff

Pope Pius XI grants former Empress Zita, mother of the Hapsburg heir-apparent to the Austrian throne, a 45 minute audience. In diplomatic circles there is speculation whether this conference reveals the attitude of the Vatican toward the legitimist movement to restore the Hapsburgs to their power in Central Europe. Baron Friedrich Von Wiesner, Austrian legitimist leader, commenting on the meeting, said:

"It is most satisfactory to know that the Vatican retains its historic sympathy for the Hapsburg House."

China—Kwangsi Makes Peace Offer

The Nanking Government gives additional evidence of holding the wayward sections of China together against strong forces working for division. The rebellious Kwangsi province begins to talk of surrendering to the control of Nanking. It sets forth five demands of subservience. One insists that Nanking must pledge itself to make war on Japan. Although Nanking is unlikely to contemplate this demand, suppression of the southern revolt and increased solidarity are expected to result ultimately from these peace overtures.

Japanese Army Headquarters in Shinking, Manchoukuo, announce the execution of nine alleged Soviet citizens. The executed men were charged with coming to Manchoukuo in 1924 and 1925 to work with other agents to Sovietize the Three Rivers colony. If the allegations are true, Russia must have undertaken an up-hill task, since this district is understood to be a stronghold of the White Russians—arch foes of the Bolsheviks.

Queen Mary—Sets Speed Record

"Anybody got a flag—a blue one?"

That well might have been the substance of an SOS sent out by Sir Edgar Britten, commander of the Queen Mary, as she approached New York harbor. If any member of the crew or any one on the passenger list had possessed a blue pennant, it probably would have been placed straightway atop the mast, for the Queen Mary smashed all westward Atlantic-crossing speed records. The time of four days, seven hours and 12 minutes was four hours and 30 minutes better than that of the French liner Normandie. The average speed of the Queen Mary was 30.01 knots an hour; that of the Normandie 29.64. But, alas, there was no blue pennant aboard to herald the achievement, nor apparently any Betsy Ross aboard to make one.

Strikes—Lumbermen Return; Newsmen Stay Out

Workers return to their jobs—workers leave their jobs. North, east, west and south this process continues to distinguish employer-employee relations, marking either disputes at the crisis stage or disputes resolved.

Lumberjacks in North Idaho's white pine country are among those returning. Eight weeks of striking ends; the soldiers go back to their barracks; the woods hear again the metallic ring of the ax. The lumberjacks win free meals when seeking work in the camps, union recognition and no overcrowding of living quarters. Wage and shorter hour demands are dropped.

Newspaper publishers of the northwest Pacific coast are summoned to confer on the Seattle Post-Intelligencer newsroom strike. The Post-Intelligencer, a publication of William Randolph Hearst, stopped its presses Aug. 14. Some who sympathize with the publisher insist the strike is out of hand; that the Seattle Central Labor council has rushed teamsters, longshoremen and lumberjacks onto the picket lines to vent their resentment against Mr. Hearst. They say the American Newspaper Guild, which called the strike, did not foresee eventualities. Jonathan Eddy, executive secretary of the guild, declares efforts are being made to make the strike look like mob rule.

Bulgaria's Aspirations Seen in Line With Reich's Move for Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—Recent visits of King Boris and Queen Jovanna of Bulgaria to Italy and Germany have tended to accelerate the existing trend toward more co-operation between Bulgaria and the other two states. Bulgaria is moving toward the vortex of the Central European revisionist countries.

The prewar division of power in its general outlines is being restored. Germany, Austria, Hungary and Italy are now working together in international affairs. And Bulgaria's interests certainly harmonize with the aims and tendencies of those powers.

The Dissatisfied

Germany, Austria and Hungary were defeated in the World War and, in consequence, were not only reduced to a much humbler place among the nations than they had held but were also deprived of territory and populations. Italy was on the winning side in the war, but in the final settlement made such meager gains that she remained profoundly dissatisfied. These states, therefore, want to bring about an international adjustment, so as to gain or regain power and territory.

Bulgaria is in the same situation. She also wishes to recover the position and lands she held before the war. So she gravitates toward Germany.

However, it is not likely that Bulgaria will formally join any big alliance, nor openly take sides in a new alignment, because she feels too weak to provoke her neighbors in such a manner.

The states bordering on Bulgaria have formed a Balkan League against her and they are so strong that they could bring pressure to bear upon her if she dared openly to offend or oppose them.

Sympathies With Germany

So Bulgaria may stay out of European combinations and try to maintain good relations with her former enemies, but at the same time will sympathize with Germany and prepare to co-operate with her at the first opportunity.

In any case, Bulgaria's international situation has very appreciably improved. As a potential associate of the states in the German-Italian group she has gained new importance in their eyes, as well as in the eyes of their opponents.

The Austro-German agreement of July which made Italo-German co-operation possible, brought decided advantages to Bulgaria. Most Bulgarians do not sympathize with Fascism, nor National Socialism, but the strivings of these two authoritarian states are in line with Bulgarian strivings and it will be natural for her to co-ordinate her efforts with theirs.

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'Have Not' States Seen Moving For New Co-operation

(Continued from Page 1)

hope of swinging Polish public opinion back toward Germany.

Meanwhile the projected Locarno talks remain in the background. Each side is trying to shape the diplomatic situation in its favor before the talks begin.

Hungary and Bulgaria Both Send Leaders To Confer With Führer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 24—The week-end visit of Admiral Nichola Horthy, regent of Hungary, to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler at Berchtesgaden arouses the feeling in diplomatic circles here that future developments in Europe will be dependent less on events in Spain than upon the decisions concerning future control in Danubian-Balkan Europe.

Closer Co-operation

Admiral Horthy's visit is naturally reported officially as private but is generally interpreted in diplomatic circes here as an attempt to establish closer co-operation between Germany, Italy, Austria and Hungary on the basis of some common front such as anti-Bolshevism—a sort of bloc of Central European powers which can also serve the purpose of settling Danubian problems along its own lines.

It is also felt that the Hungarian regent may be acting as an intermediary between Germany and Italy in a number of issues which still remain not cleared despite the agreement over Austrian sovereignty.

King Boris of Bulgaria has only just left Berlin after being here for the Olympic Games. His two weeks' stay, it is also generally agreed, has not been spent merely in watching sports records being broken. In fact there is a growing feeling that Germany, Austria, Italy, Hungary and Bulgaria—the so-called "have-not" states are rallying closer for the purpose of presenting a solid front against West Europe and in order to break France's power on the Danube, especially by weakening the Little Entente.

Such a bloc of the central powers could, according to certain circles here, be welded together in a campaign of unity against bolshevism as the scourge of modern Europe. If so, then this country's press has valiantly played its part during past weeks.

Pictures of Russia's great rearmament continue to appear, accompanied by such remarks as "instead of manufacturing plows, which the hungering population needs, the former Soviet tractor works now manufacture weapons of attack for release of a world revolution."

New Czech Railway

One of the big headlines of the week-end in the Völkischer Beobachter read: "Soviet Officers Building Czech Railways." This latter prefaces a story of the preliminary survey work for a railway which, it is declared, is to be built through Ruthenia to link Russia, Roumania and Czechoslovakia without touching Poland.

Anti-Russian propaganda is regarded, however, in other informed circles as agitation coming rather from the National Socialist Party itself than from the Foreign Office and is considered as preliminary to the Party Congress opening at Nuremberg Sept. 8, when, according to Dr. Robert Ley, organizer of the congress, "the struggle against bolshevism will be the high spot in all discussions." Speeches at the congress, he says, "will prove conclusively that National Socialism signifies construction and bolshevism destruction and annihilation."

Old Egypt Greets Young Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—This State's centenary celebrations are proceeding with enthusiasm heightened by the interest which the outside world has taken in its achievements. Congratuatory messages have been received from several foreign powers, including Egypt, Bulgaria and Arabia.

The churches have taken a particularly active part. The Anglican Church arranged an exhibition of early missionary history which was opened by Gov. Sir Winston Dugan. Commenting on the religious fervor of the early settlers, the Governor said there is on record the case of one who wrote:

"God in his mercy has wrecked a minister and sent him to our shores."

The message from Arabia is written in Arabic script and expresses interest in the celebrations and the good feeling entertained by this ancient people for the young country across the seas.

The letter from the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs states:

"The Egypt of 1000 years joyously greets a young centenarian. Our country, which is united with South Australia in friendship and economic bonds, is happy to be associated in the commemoration of its magnificent progress. I ask you to accept and transmit to the Government, and people of South Australia, as much in my name as in that of the Government and Egyptian people, our warmest felicitations and our sincerest and best wishes."

The message from the Premier of Bulgaria brought with it a Bulgarian national flag "to be displayed among those of other nations as a token of good will and world solidarity."

Africa Calls Pomologist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAVIS, Calif.—Frank W. Allen, associate in pomology in college of agriculture of the University of California, has been called to Cape Town, South Africa, to assist in solving that country's fruit-spoilage problem. He will be one of a commission of three, invited by the government of the Union of South Africa. Other members of the commission are Dr. Franklin Kidd, Cambridge University, England, and Dr. Plank, Karlsruhe Technical School, in Germany.

Strike Closes Steel Plant; Firm Evacuates 150 Workers

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 24 (AP)—Gates to the Standard Steel Spring Company were closed yesterday because of a strike. Company officials ordered the complete shutdown because of "inability to obtain protection for our property and men who desire to work." The company normally employs about 750 men.

A week ago, crowds gathered outside the plants, clashed with men remaining at work. Stones and tear gas bombs were hurled until State highway patrolmen halted the melee.

150 Men Evacuated

Later the company evacuated about 150 workmen and watchmen. They walked through the picket lines under assurance of safe conduct given by officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

The newly organized local of the union called the strike at the Coraopolis and Moon township plants of the spring concern, to enforce demands for union recognition, increased wages and revised working hours.

Refuse to Negotiate

Company officials said they would decline to deal with the men "as members of an outside union." Pay envelopes delivered to workers Aug. 22 contained this notice, "This check is the last payment you will receive from the company."

A previous walkout ordered last June at the Standard Steel ended 10 days later after the company and employee representatives announced an agreement.

Lodi, N. J., Dye Works Shutdown Is Ordered

LODI, N. J., Aug. 24 (AP)—This borough wondered today if it had lost for all time its chief industry, the United Piece Dye Works.

The concern, one of the largest of its kind in the world, which in normal times paid approximately 38 per cent of the community's tax levy, announced that its plant on the banks of the Saddle river would be closed down completely by next Monday. A small force remains at work, but its number is being daily reduced in anticipation of the Aug. 31 shut-down. The final shutdown will bring to 6000 the total number of workers laid off since the company's chain of mills started closing several weeks ago. The firm's plants in Paterson and Hawthorne, in near-by Passaic county, were the first to close.

Dr. Rudolph Boehringer, president of the firm, informed borough officials last week the reopening of the plant depended on whether taxes were to be lowered and whether terms could be reached with labor organizations. Mayor Michael Cavallo has held conferences with mill and union officials, but no agreement was reached.

Union officials contend this is not the first year the mill has closed just before wage contracts expired. The present contract between the union and the mill expires at the end of this month.

New Minneapolis Strike Augments Food Shortage

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 24 (AP)—Another strike has been added to Minneapolis' list of labor troubles as the shortage of packaged goods on retail grocers' shelves grew more pronounced with continuation of the walkout by truck drivers for wholesale grocery concerns.

Employees of the Ry-krisp Company joined the ranks of striking truck drivers and members of the Flour, Feed, Cereal and Elevator Workers' union on Aug. 22.

The Ry-krisp workmen, members of the Candymakers' and Food Producers' Union, demanded union recognition and general pay increases.

Similarly, 17 wholesale grocery companies still were closed and retail merchants said they found it increasingly difficult to meet requirements of the public.

Maryland Plant Opens Despite Strike Order

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 24 (AP)—The Cumberland plant of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company opened today despite a strike called by the United Rubber Workers of America.

Forty to 50 pickets were on hand when the early shift reported but there was no disorder. The pickets simply talked to incoming workers, asking them not to report.

Cumberland police and several State police officers were near the plant but were not needed.

Timber Strike Ends

OROFINO, Idaho, Aug. 24 (AP)—Their eight-weeks' strike ended, lumberjacks awaited again today the familiar cry of "Timber!" in the north Idaho white-pine belt.

Martial law in Clearwater county ended at 6 p. m. yesterday under proclamation of Gov. C. Ben Ross—exactly three weeks after the picket-line clash in which five strikers were shot. It brought the national guardsmen.

C. L. Billings, general manager of Potlatch Forests, Inc., said the company would abide by the terms of a recent letter to Governor Ross, upon which the strikers' vote to return to work was based. Concessions to the strikers were: Free meals to men seeking work in the camps; nondiscrimination against union members; no overcrowding of living quarters.

Fire Chiefs Elect President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—More than 1000 fire chiefs, heads of nearly every fire department in Canada and the United States, attended the 64th annual convention of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, held here recently. Chief Robert Hogan of Baton Rouge, La., was elected president for the coming year.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Members of The National Puzzlers' League and the American Cryptogram Association will meet in convention in Boston over Labor Day week end. Readers of this column are cordially invited to attend. Communicate with Puzzlesmith.
2. Head, Heed, Feed, Feet, Fret, Frot, Foot.
3. Four daughters and 3 sons. Each daughter had 3 sisters and 3 brothers. Each son had 2 brothers and 4 sisters.
4. PROFUNDITY
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
5. Close quarters.

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Bar Association Is Warned To Free Courts of Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

and solicitor general of the United States, and a few others, rounding out a total of 166.

The House of Delegates will have the control and administration of the association. By its wide range it will represent about 100,000 of the 175,000 lawyers in the United States. Only members of the American Bar Association can be elected to the House of Delegates.

As heretofore, those who come to the annual meetings will meet and vote, under the new name of the assembly. But members who cannot come will be able to make nominations by petition for the office of State delegate from their State to the House of Delegates, and to vote by mail for their candidate.

Board of Governors

They also may nominate officers for the association, and vote by mail on a number of vital association affairs, including proposed amendments to the constitution.

Administration of the association's affairs is entrusted to a board of governors. It will consist of the president, the chairman of the House of Delegates, the last retiring president, the secretary, the treasurer, and the editor-in-chief of the American Bar Association Journal, all serving ex officio. There will also be one member elected from each federal judicial circuit. During the interval between annual meetings, the board of governors will have wide powers, subject to approval by the House of Delegates. The board of governors replaces the old executive committee.

Copies of the plan were in the hands of the members present in Symphony Hall as they heard the address of welcome by Bentley W. Warren, president of the Bar Association of the City of Boston. Stanley Reed, solicitor general of the United States, responded to the welcome, expressing the association's awareness that in coming to Boston it would be facing America's latest challenge to free government in a setting where the government first won its freedom.

Some of Mr. Ransom's Boston listeners heard, in addition to his specific conjuring up of the thud of Paul Revere's hurrying hoofbeats, the rat-tat-tat of a machine-gun criticism of the recent effort of Gov. James M. Curley to retire judges.

Bar for Self-Government

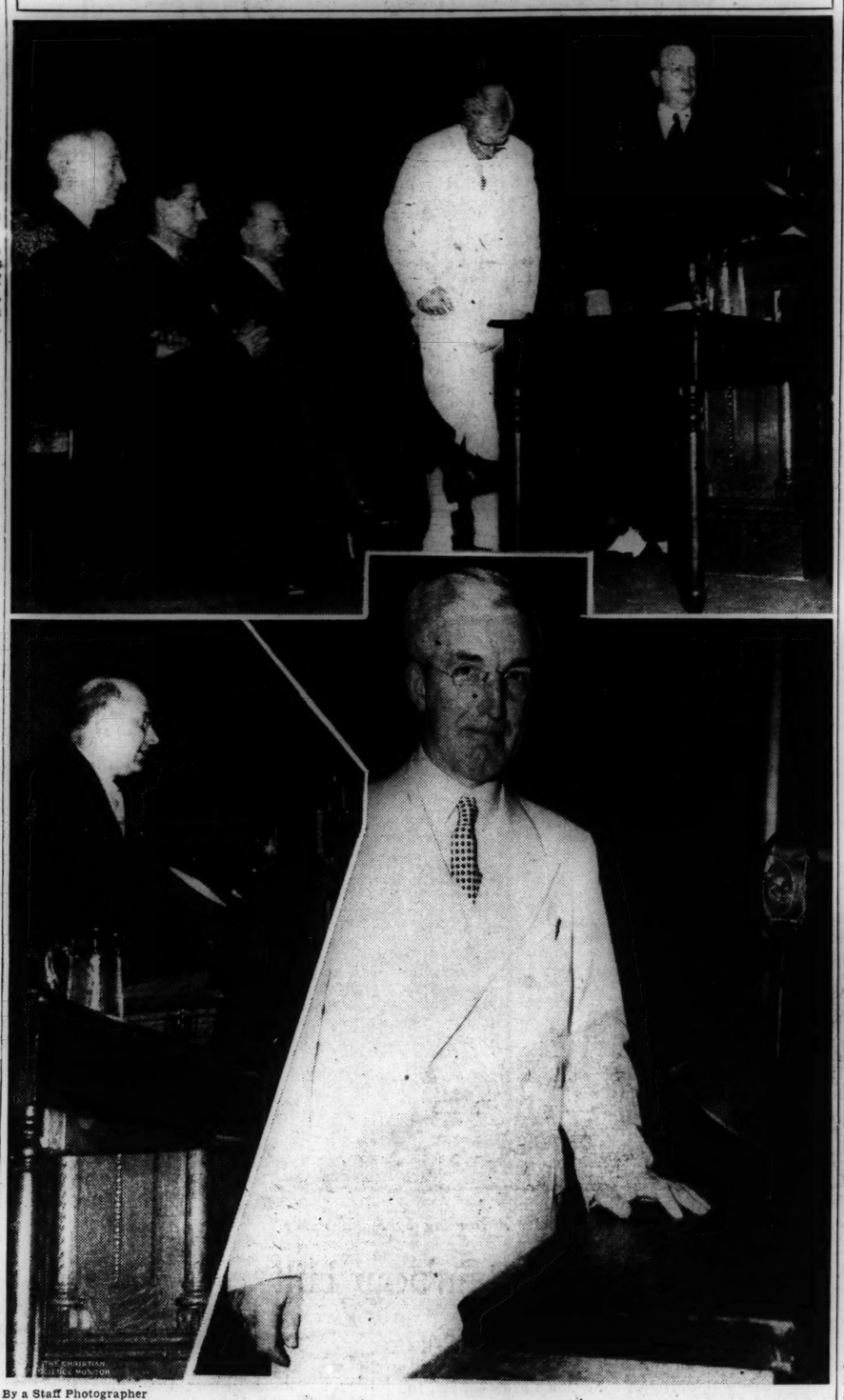
Any effort to shackle the judiciary, Mr. Ransom declared, blocks off the very fountainhead of self-government.

"This is a time," he said, "when the people are thinking about their courts, and are gaining a new realization that the courts are bulwarks of liberty, liberty vouchsafed by sacred constitutional pledge, and that the processes of judicial decision play a great part in preserving fundamental human rights and the essence of free government."

Importance and responsibility of courts, Mr. Ransom told the lawyers in plain words, is matched by importance and responsibilities of the bar.

"The bar and people are coming to realize that lawyers as well as courts are a vital part of the administration of impartial justice under law," he said, "that the lawyers of a state are the officers of its courts and are responsible to its courts; and that the bar, no less than the courts, have a definite public responsibility for the administration of justice under law."

Notables at Boston Bar Convention



By a Staff Photographer

Upper (Left to Right)—Bentley W. Warren, President of Boston Bar Association; Lord Thankerton, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, Great Britain; Stanley W. Reed, Solicitor General of United States; William Ransom, President of American Bar Association; Mayor Mansfield of Boston

Stanley W. Reed — Solicitor General of the United States

William Ransom — Association President, Who Opened Convention at Boston

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:25 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Sept. 6, 13, Oct. 4, 11; shortwave station WIXAL, 10:12 a. m (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WJAX, 900kc, on Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 30; **New York City**—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, on Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Sept. 20, Oct. 18, Nov. 15, Dec. 20.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.84mc, on Aug. 30, Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27, Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJBO, 1429kc, on Aug. 30, Sept. 6.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Sept. 13, 27, Oct. 11, 25.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Sept. 6, 20, Oct. 4, 18.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Aug. 30, Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27, Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Sept. 13, Oct. 11.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Aug. 30, Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27, Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25.

First Trip in Arabian Desert

The Great Southern desert of Arabia, about 300,000 square miles, was crossed for the first time by a non-Moslem, Captain Thomas in 1930-31.

Bureau Prints Anthony Stamps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 — With representatives of national women's organizations as spectators, the first Susan B. Anthony Memorial postage stamps were run off the presses at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing here Aug. 20.

The new stamp will be offered for sale beginning on Aug. 26, the sixteenth anniversary of the ratification of the Nineteenth amendment to the Constitution, granting suffrage to women.

Central design of the stamp is a portrait of Susan B. Anthony, taken from a bust of the suffrage leader, sculptured by Adelaide Johnson of Washington.

Speaking at the ceremonies yesterday, Mrs. Harvey Wiley, vice-chairman of the National Woman's party, pointed out that only three times before in the history of the United States have women been honored by a stamp. One has borne the picture of Martha Washington, another that of Pocahontas, and a third the famous portrait of "Whistler's Mother." The NRA stamp, she said, showed a woman "keeping abreast of the time by keeping pace with a farmer, a mechanic and a business man."

Mrs. Wiley added: "We rejoice that this stamp has been issued honoring Miss Anthony, who more than any other person of our time has changed the lives of women, not only in this country, but in the world."

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Parramatta: Parramatta Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Sydney (First Church): Town Hall, George Street, 1:10 p. m., Oct. 8.
Sydney (Fourth Church): Manly, evening, Oct. 9.

Queensland

Brisbane (First Church): City Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 29 and Oct. 6.
Brisbane (Second Church): Savoy Picture Theater, Clayfield, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.

United States

California

Costa Mesa (First Church, Newport Beach): Newport Harbor Union High School, Fifteenth and Irvine Streets, 3 p. m., Aug. 30.
Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 12:10 p. m., Aug. 31.
Pasadena (First Church): Civic Auditorium Green Street at Garfield Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 1.
San Diego (auspices Christian Science Activities at California Pacific International Exposition): Ford Music Bowl, 4 p. m., Aug. 30.

Illinois

Oak Park: Church Edifice, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Aug. 31.
Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 3.
Riverside: Church Edifice, Addison and Longcommon Roads, 8 p. m., Sept. 4.

Maine

Freeport: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 3.

Massachusetts

Vineyard Haven (auspices Society, Martha's Vineyard): Vineyard Haven Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 30.

Michigan

South Haven: Central School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 1.

Minnesota

Grand Rapids: Village Hall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 5.

Missouri

St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 4.

New Hampshire

Lancaster: Congregational Church, 3 p. m., Aug. 30.

Rhode Island

Newport: Masonic Hall, School Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 4.

Girl Claims Air Record

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Aug. 23 (AP)—Irene Crum, 23-year-old Huntington, W. Va., aviatrix, claimed a world's altitude record for light planes today with an ascent which she said reached 19,600 feet.

Helen Ritchie of McKeesport, Penna., holds the old record of 18,448 feet. Miss Crum said bitter cold, 10 degrees above zero, finally forced her down.

Bolivia-Paraguay Relations Renewed

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Aug. 24—(AP)—Two of the most sweeping Socialistic movements South America ever has experienced were given new impetus last night with re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Bolivia and Paraguay.

Dictatorial regimes of those two Indian-American states gained added prestige with formal agreements signed at the Chaco Peace Conference, a move which terminated some five years of shattered relations during which Bolivia and Paraguay fought a three-year battle in the Chaco jungles.

Post-war dictatorships of the former belligerents are trying to make over their countries on new Indian-American patterns, germinating from Latin-American ideas and problems, and denying kinship with Naziism, Fascism and Communism.

Each country since independence has retained much of the feudal system which was a heritage of Spanish Colonial days. Most of the land is held by a few families of wealth.

Marine Workers' Union Backs Lewis' Group

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 24 (AP)—The Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America voted to support John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization at the union's second annual convention yesterday.

Delegates elected John Green of Philadelphia national president; Charles Renner of Chester, vice-president, and Phillip Gelder of Camden, secretary.

The union is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Women Renew Push for Equal Rights Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Undaunted by failure to get the Equal Rights Treaty for women up before the International Labor Conference this year, the women's organization bloc here has already launched a campaign for next year.

In the meantime the treaty is tentatively on the agenda of the Pan American Conference, scheduled to be held in Buenos Aires this fall or winter.

The treaty requires contracting states to enforce "equal rights" between men and women "throughout the territory subject to their respective jurisdictions." It has already been signed by five states.

A bloc of 24 delegates and advisers at the labor conference hoped for a discussion of the subject during the present session of the conference and wrote a letter to M. C. V. Bramsnaes, president of the conference, calling attention to the fact that the governing body of the International Labor Organization decided, in February, last, to study the women's question from the economic point of view, and asking that all information so far collected be placed at the disposal of the conference.

"In view of the fact that the question of the status of women is upon the tentative agenda of the coming Conference of American Republics at Buenos Aires," the letter said, "it seems particularly important that this subject be discussed by the present I. L. O. Conference.

"There appears to be considerable feeling on the American continent," it continued, "that labor legislation should be based upon the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker, and that it should apply to men and women workers alike. This point of view has found expression, for instance, in the new minimum wage law of Brazil, and in the action of Cuba, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay in signing the Equal Rights Treaty.

"The coming American conference will be confronted with the conflict between this point of view and the I. L. O. conventions applying only to women," the letter emphasized.

The request was, however, not granted. In his reply to the delegates, M. Bramsnaes held that, since official business was heavy, it would be "materially impossible" to find time for the discussion of any further subject.

This ruling by the president disappointed women who had gathered in Geneva in the hope that discussion of an international and expert character might help solve some of the many economic difficulties with which the women of many countries seem to be surrounded.

Much lobbying had been done by the members of various international organizations. The National Women's Party of the United States, the International Council of Women, the Equal Rights International, the United States branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the All-Asia Conference of Women all took part. They co-operated in maintaining a bureau located close to the Bâiment Electoral, where the conference was in progress.

The women's plan of campaign is now to secure a place for their question upon the agenda of the next conference.

Utah G. O. P. Nominates Dillman for Governor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 24 (AP)—Ray Dillman was nominated for Governor by acclamation at the Utah Republican nominating convention Aug. 22.

He will oppose Gov. Henry H. Blood in the November election. Mr. Dillman was chosen on the second ballot from a field of six candidates.

Charles W. Dunn was nominated for first district representative, to oppose Representative Murdock. Second district delegates named A. V. Watkins, former district judge, to oppose Representative J. W. Robinson.

Rally Round the Chops, Boys, Is New Political Battlecry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—The great lamb chop war has begun.

In its tax of dramatizing and humanizing the burden of indirect taxation, the Republican National Committee here today took issue with Chairman James A. Farley's challenge of its own butcher-shop blackboard campaign. Key sentence and battle cry of its rebuttal was the declaration:

"There are many taxes that enter into the price of a lamb chop."

Contrary to this view, the following resounding radio declaration was made by Mr. Farley, the other day, sounding the opposition slogan:

"The only federal taxes that could apply to the price the housewife pays for lamb chops are the income taxes."

Other Chops in the Pan

The voters have the prospect of seeing the 1936 presidential race fought out in terms of lamb chops. But lamb chops are not alone; before the fray is over mutton chops, too, are expected to be hurled metaphorically; while who can doubt that pork chops will be thrown in for good measure.

For the public still unaware of the "lamb chop battle," the Republican handout today explains that a blackboard was issued by its national committee on which is printed in red letters the estimated taxes which the housewife pays on various cuts of meat. The Republicans assert the appearance of this innocent little blackboard practically bowled the Democrats off their feet.

Says the Republican handout:

"The appearance of this board in butcher shops threw New Deal ranks into a state of confusion."

Believe it or not, but this is what the blackboard did, in the interpretation of the Republican circular:

"It apparently was the basis for a hastily arranged White House conference.

"It summoned Senator Pat Harrison from the battlefields of Mississippi where he is fighting for his political life.

"It brought Chairman Robert Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee post haste from the hills of North Carolina to the White House conference.

"It caused Senator Harrison, following the conference to promise for the third time since the New Deal that there would be no new taxes.

"Finally, it resulted in Jim Farley canceling his engagement to appear before a New Deal assemblage in Detroit in order that he might broadcast a hastily conceived defense."

With Pineapple Fritters

The Republican handout further declares the blackboard gave the Democrats the "jitters"—apparently the lamb chop jitters. The handout is conceived and written in much the same style as the speech on dog food of Senator Lester J. Dickinson (R) of Iowa, which was one of the explosive incidents of the last session of Congress.

Despite this, many are taking the issue of rising living costs seriously. Efforts to dramatize the part of indirect taxation in foods, clothing and other expenses receives considerable support from economists, quite apart from political considerations who would like to impress the lesson on the public.

Republican strategists are bent on getting publicity for their high-cost-of-living drive by goading Democrats into exasperated retort and will pick any article for the fray—lamb chops, pork chops or what have you.

New York Citizens Urged to Register

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Civic organizations and all political parties urged upon citizens here the necessity of registering with election officials in order to vote in the presidential and State elections on Nov. 3.

Registration privileges are available daily until Aug. 31 for voters who expect to be absent from their homes during the regular enrollment period starting Oct. 5 and ending Oct. 10, George W. Conklin, chief deputy clerk of the New York city board of elections, said.

Since enrollment periods in New York state vary according to the size of the cities, and are different for persons living outside of cities, prospective voters were urged to consult with their county board of election regarding the exact date for registration.

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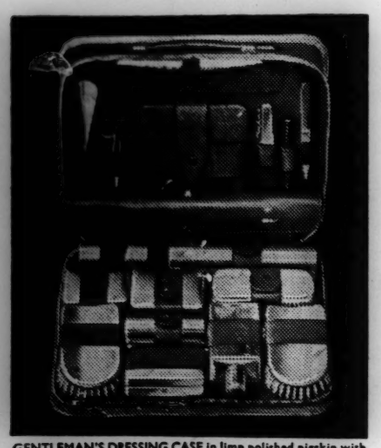

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Golden Basket

By Ludwig Bemelmens

Melisande and Celeste Coggeshall had arrived with their father at the Hotel du Panier d'Or—Hotel of the Golden Basket—in Bruges, Belgium, when our story opened. For the first time in their lives, they were looking at an entirely new world. Jan, whose father, Monsieur ter Meulen, owned the hotel, was a good playmate for the little girls. You pronounce his name "Yan."

Chapter Three

CELESTE stood on her right, Melisande close to her left; in the center, seated on a platform behind her desk, which was crammed with bills and slips of paper, was Madame ter Meulen.

The little girls looked deeply into her eyes, and Madame ter Meulen felt the tender pressure of four little hands. They straightened the lace on her collar and wound up her wrist watch. At last she took off her glasses and said, "Yes, he may go, but he must do his history first."

Down the stairs came a determined voice:

"The history of Bruges begins in the ninth century with Baldwin of the Iron Arm, so called because he always appeared in armor and even slept in it.

"In 860 he married Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, King of France, who conferred the province of Flanders upon his son-in-law.

"Baldwin died in 879 and was succeeded by his son, Baldwin the Bald."

The little girls told Madame ter Meulen that they had never heard better history; every date was absolutely correct.

And so it was arranged that tomorrow, the day Mr. Coggeshall had to go to Brussels, Monsieur ter Meulen would go with Jan and the two little girls to have a look at the boat. "You may have the day off," said Madame to Jan, "but before you go, the garden has to be carried out and watered."

Watering the Garden

This garden was planted in small boxes with handles to carry them. It moved in and out of the house every day and was made up of four little hedges of ivy, two bay trees, and two geraniums.

These boxes were placed around a plot in front of the hotel, and within this happy frame stood tables and chairs. An awning covered them.

Early the next morning all this was finished. Jan brought a hose from the kitchen and connected it to a faucet on the outside of the hotel. In a little while Madame ter Meulen came to inspect the dripping garden and behind her came Jan's father. Monsieur ter Meulen wore plain clothes. He looked like somebody else until he spoke and said, "I am ready."

He had a thin cane and balanced a little hat on top of his head. The hat seemed to slip and he constantly reached for it. He was ill-at-ease, feeling for an apron that was not there, going through unaccustomed pockets, and twisting his watch chain. He held his cane like a ladle or a carving knife, pointing up instead of down.

Farewells

Madame came and kissed her husband. "Here, Papa, take my watch; yours is broken." Monsieur ter Meulen and the children started to cross the cobbled square. Their shadows ran around them as they turned in the Street of the Pelican. Suddenly Papa thought of something. He walked back to the corner where Madame was still looking out of the window. He shouted to her: "How does he want the fish tonight, Monsieur in number eight?"

"Butter with parsley," answered Madame.

"With pommes soufflés?" asked Monsieur.

"Yes," came the answer, "with pommes soufflés."

"What time?"

"At 7 they will eat."

"We must be back at 5 then."

"Yes, at 5, Papa."

"Fine."

"Au revoir, mon petit chou." "Mon petit chou," my little cabbage, was Madame's name for Monsieur ter Meulen, but she used it only in tender moments, never in business.

Monsieur ter Meulen had taken along two small packages. "A little repast," he explained, "in case we all get hungry."

"I wonder," said Monsieur ter Meulen, "whether it would not be nicer to go out to the windmills, or watch the swans, or perhaps take a carriage and ride around a little."

"No, no!" The little girls came near and looked at Monsieur ter Meulen. He melted immediately—he even hurried. Jan was far ahead. He opened the little door to the garden, and there was the boat!

Not a toy, but a little barge made of real wood, heavy and solid!

"It must have a name," said Jan, "and I though it would be nice to call it *Melisande* on one side and *Celeste* on the other. Let us christen it right away, right now."

Papa took the little bottle away from his eager son. "Later," he said; "first let us see if it really is a boat, that is, can it swim?"

A Name on Each Side

With a colored piece of chalk Melisande wrote her name on one side and Celeste on the other. Later the names would be painted on properly. And now came the big moment.

Jan rolled a few round logs under the boat while his father held up one end. The little girls carried the oars. A man came down the canal in a rowboat, and they waited to let him pass. "Now, Papa, you push in the center, Melisande on the right, Celeste on the left. One, two, three—umph."

There she was, with Jan sitting on the little bench in the center. It was a boat, he had made it himself, and it was more interesting and wonderful than anything that floated and called itself a ship.

Jan pulled on the right oar. The craft obeyed, and came close to the edge of the canal, where Papa held it. Was it safe? One small pearl of water squeezed itself into the boat. It ran around and rested in a corner. No other drop followed it. The boat is watertight; now they can get in, Melisande and Celeste in front. "Papa, will you take the seat at the back? I will row for the first half hour. The bottle, Papa, and don't forget the lunch. Melisande, the camera . . ."

"Celeste, you are sitting on my side of the boat," said Melisande. "Look at the name."

Has there ever been a boat in which people have not tried to change places? But even that could be done. "And now we are off!"

(To Be Continued Next Monday)

Hide and Seek

The birdies called to me today,
They asked me if I'd come and play,
I said I'd play at hide and seek
If they would promise not to peek.

I hid behind the apple tree,
I never thought that they'd find me,
But then a small one said, "I see;
You're right behind the apple tree."

I said to them, "I'm going away,
You found me and I will not play."
They begged and begged with all their might.
At last I said, "Oh, well, all right."

MARCIA FROMKIN (9)

The Ingenious Traveler

A TRAVELER who was leaving suddenly for a long journey through the United States wished to leave a note for a friend saying which states he would visit. The information was very confidential. He had no envelope and no gum—nothing but a sheet of paper that anyone could unfold and read. However, he solved the problem by leaving the following very peculiar message:

Sara sank
Roy knew
Dora cool
Rhoda in sled
Stan win hog
Diana in
Hiram hews pen
Vesta I win rig

The friend wondered what it was all about until he suddenly noticed that each of the sets of words spelled the name of a state if the letters were rearranged. Can you unscramble them and find the names of the states?

(Answers on this page next Monday)

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

He Scrubbed It and He Polished It: *A Drawing by Maurice Day*

Tombo and the Rainbow Hill

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by **Henry Beston**

THERE was once a little old man who lived in a little old house at the bottom of a hill. But he was a very gay little old man in a gay little house, for on the top of his hill always rested one of the ends of the rainbow, and it was his occupation to keep this end neat.

A Gay House

He scrubbed it and he polished it and he shook it out when there was a good wind, and because he was so fond of the rainbow he always dressed in its colors with red shoes and orange socks, yellow trousers, a fine green shirt, a blue coat with brass buttons and a lavender fedora. His house, too, was just as gay as he was.

But for all this bright color, and having work that he loved, the little old man sometimes grew lonely, for he had not a living soul with him in his little gay house. But one day as he was coming out of his door, he saw a rainbow-colored cat sitting in the middle of the rainbow-foot, washing its paws.

He was very pleased and hurried to bring it a saucer of milk, but when the little cat walked out of the rainbow light, arching its back in a friendly way, he was a little disappointed to find that it was not colored after all, but a small black cat. In time, however, he came to prefer him just as he was, and he named him "Tombo."

The little old man and Tombo lived very contentedly together, and in the long winter evenings he taught Tombo to talk the human language, and then Tombo taught him in return to talk the cat language. And some evenings they talked in the human language and some evenings in the cat language.

Quiet Evenings

But some evenings they neither of them felt like talking, so the little old man translated some of his most interesting books into the cat language and had them printed in very small volumes that Tombo could easily hold in his black paws, and then they could sit with their feet warming by the flames of the open fire and read their books in the quiet of the evening under the hill on which stood the end of the rainbow.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

L for Lucy

Lucy Locket dropped her pocket,
Kitty Fisher found it,
With the silver sixpence in it,
And the ribbon round it.

Nell, The Magpie

(A True Story)

THE children were playing rounders on the Common when they found Nell.

Betty, who was fielding by the gorse bushes, noticed a black and white bird hopping about near her, and forgetting the game, she began to whistle softly to it, holding out her hand as if offering crumbs. To her astonishment the bird, after a little coaxing, not only came and perched on her shoulder, but actually said in a hoarse, croaky little voice, "How de doo? Fine day, ain't it?"

The others, noticing what was going on, stopped playing and crowded round.

"It's a magpie!" exclaimed David.

"And a tame one, too," said Margery. "It must have flown away from its home and got lost."

Somebody's Pet

"Nell, Nell, poor bird, poor bird!" broke in the magpie, in such a reproachful tone of voice that they couldn't help laughing, at which it tweaked Betty's hair gently, murmuring to itself again, "Poor Nell, poor Nell."

Obviously Nell was someone's pet—but whose? And what was she doing on the Common? The children made inquiries in the village but no one had lost a tame magpie. So, deciding it would be best to leave the bird free, they made no attempt to catch it, and all through the summer Nell remained on the Common, an interested spectator of their games.

Then the winter came and Nell disappeared.

"She's gone back home, I expect," said Betty's father. "No doubt she feels that a warm corner is not to be sniffed at now the cold days have come again."

Nell Finds a Haven

The children, however, felt very sad about it. They had grown fond of Nell, and hoped she would stay with them always.

The bird had not gone home, however. One evening, crossing the Common on their way back from school, they came upon a thin, ragged, half frozen bird lying on the path. It was Nell.

Very gently they picked her up and carried her home, where she was tenderly wrapped up in warm flannel and laid beside the hearth. Soon, to everyone's joy, she ruffled her feathers and rose onto her feet. Then, "How de doo? Fine day, ain't it?" said the familiar little voice.

And it certainly was a fine day for Nell, for it was agreed that since the brave little magpie had no home of her own Betty should keep her. And what a happy life Nell led after that.

She was left absolutely free to fly away if she wanted to, but she loved the children too dearly for that, and though she was often scolded for the way in which she hid spoons and thimbles and other bright objects, they all agreed they would not be without Nell and her droll sayings for the world.

Early One Morning

Early one morning
I saw the earth in a drop of dew;
The sky was such a pretty thing,
The grass was such a shining hue,

The trees were tiny beads of green
The house a tiny bead of red:
The smoke that from our chimneys rose
Floated no bigger than a thread,

"In such a neat and shimmering world,"
I said, "all things are surely well."
But as I watched the dew-drop shook
And like a little star it fell.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Answers to Hidden Musical Instruments

1. Organ. 2. Cello. 3. Tuba. 4. Cornet. 5. Lyre. 6. Drum. 7. Spinet. 8. Piccolo.

Billie Shoes His First Horse

By Irene Cookson

WHEN Billie was still quite small, he realized that his home was different from that of other boys and girls, and that his father, who was a blacksmith, was well respected in the busy little market town where they lived.

The house itself was odd, being nearly all "forge," with a few small rooms tucked away behind, and as there was no garden for him to play in, the forge became his nursery.

Every day many horses came to be shod, heavy carthorses, their plaited tails tied up with scarlet and blue ribbons; small ponies impatient to be on the road again, and sedate carrier horses, well used to waiting patiently. Billie knew and loved them all, especially Betsy Jane, who would never stand still until a lump of sugar had passed from his small hand to her eager mouth.

Billie's Hopes

"Why, lad," his father would exclaim, "Betsy Jane knows you as well as she does me. There! There! Steady, my beauty!"

"One day, perhaps, I'll be shoeing her myself," said Billie.

The smith was delighted, for he asked nothing better than that his son should follow the craft of his forefathers. To him the work was more than a means of earning bread and butter, it was a real link with the fourfooted friends he loved so well, and no man could shoe horses better than he.

Day by day Billie's keen eyes missed nothing of his father's skillful movements. He saw the old shoe removed, and the horn trimmed down; then the foot would be measured, and a new strip of steel plunged into the fiery embers until it glowed red hot. This, when lifted out, was twisted with one skillful action into a horseshoe; pierced with six holes, and beaten into the correct size.

"Do you think I could try one day?" he asked, and his father, remembering the thrill of shoeing his first horse, smiled understandingly.

The First Horseshoes

"All in good time, son," he said. "The man who made your shoes knew something about the human foot, and you can't experiment on Betsy Jane until you know all there is to know about a horse's hoof." And so Billie's apprenticeship began.

"What happened to horses when there were no blacksmiths?" he asked, plying the bellows.

His father paused in the trimming of Betsy's hoof.

"It is true that in the old days all horses were wild and knew nothing about shoeing," he replied, "but as soon as they became useful to man, and when roads were made across the plains and hills, they had to be shod somehow. So their masters plaited socks and sandals out of odd bits of rope and cloth, and wound these round the hoofs. But, of course, this contrivance didn't last long—not like my shoes!"

Billie listened attentively even though he had progressed no further than sorting out nails and blowing up the fire. Then, one evening, when the forge had shut its door for the night, and the fire had sunk to one dusky red eye, the smith led Billie to a corner where lay a piece of wood roughly hewn to the shape of a horse's hoof.

"Now try and imagine that this is Betsy Jane's hoof, Billie," he said, "and give it a new shoe."

Now that the moment had come, Billie trembled with excitement. True, his material was only a piece of wood, but tomorrow, or the next day, it might be Betsy Jane herself! For two long hours he struggled, trimming the wooden hoof level, and heating and re-heating strips of steel until his hands were tired and his face had become quite black. He remembered the ease with which his father formed a horseshoe, and despaired as he looked at his own handiwork.

"I shall never do it," he sighed, and then renewed his efforts as a picture of Betsy Jane rose before his weary eyes.

At last the shoe was on, a very ill-fitting, lopsided shoe truly, but finished at last. When his father saw it he put it up on a shelf, remarking, "Tomorrow you will do better." But the smile behind his eyes repaid the boy for his efforts.

A Young Blacksmith

Every evening after that Billie shod fresh blocks of wood, until, at last, the shelf was full, and every night as he tumbled into bed, he knew that his work was improving. His hands no longer got tired, and his hammer strokes were sure and strong. Moreover, his horseshoes really looked like horseshoes.

Then came the never-to-be-forgotten morning when Betsy Jane picked her way daintily over the threshold and nozzled for her customary piece of sugar. Fast on her heels came an old carthorse, and Billie looked from his father to Betsy Jane.

"All right, son, go ahead," he said, "and I'll do this old veteran."

Billie could scarcely believe his ears. He was to shoe Betsy Jane!

At first the little horse seemed puzzled. She eyed Billie dubiously for a moment, then resigned herself to the nose bag and hoped for the best.

Billie was slow, much slower than his father, because he was so anxious not to make a mistake, but Betsy Jane was hungry, and the hay smelt good, moreover the hands that held her hoof were firm. So, even when the bag was empty, she did not show any signs of impatience, but merely turned her wise brown eyes on her young friend as if to say, "I don't quite know what you are up to, but I'm sure it must be all right."

When Billie's father was at last called over to inspect the new shoe he pronounced it perfect, and Billie, glancing at the array of wooden hoofs on the shelf above, realized that his earlier struggles and disappointments had not been in vain.

Do You Dress The Part?

Bicycling, horseback riding, tennis, swimming, hiking, golf—every sport requires of its devotees distinctively suitable clothes. Among the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor are many stores and shops offering proper outfits for your favorite sport.

Sound and Movement in Poetry

Only, from the long line of spray
Where the sea meets the moon-blanched land,
Listen! you hear the grating roar
Of pebbles which the waves draw back and fling,
At their return, up the high strand,
Begin, and cease, and then again begin.

THUS spake Matthew Arnold in "Dover Beach." We get here the roar of the ocean and the drag of the pebbles beneath it as the tide ebbs and flows. He repeats the echo of his illustration later in the poem, for he speaks of faith and says:

But now I only hear
Its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar,
Retreating, to the breath
Of the night-wind, down the vast edges drear
And naked shingles of the world.

His poem throughout reiterates the sad sound of the ocean which chimes with his somber despairing mood.

Tennyson employs the same sound effects in his poem which begins:

Break, break, break,
On thy cold grey stones, O sea!

As we read it, we hear the break of the waves, then their monotonous advance and retreat on the shingle.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF sound and motion effects in poetry is important; it adds a third dimension to the two-dimensional sight picture,—the poem starts into life. Tennyson was past master, not only of sound effects, but of movement. Hear him in "The Revenge":

At Florés in the Azores Sir Richard Grenville lay.

At the first line, we are heaving gently to and fro on a ship of the line. The whole poem sways with every movement of the gallant little vessels.

Yeats has a delicate sense of sound and describes thus the wild swans at Coole:

All's changed since I, hearing at twilight,
The first time on this shore,
The bell-beat of their wings above my head,
Trod with a lighter tread.

We see the "brimming water among the stones," and the swans rising, beating the twilit silence into sound, rising, wheeling, and departing.

NOW TURN AGAIN and see how Wordsworth employs silence itself to appear almost as a sound.

This City now doth, like a garment, wear
The beauty of the morning; silent, bare
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie
Open unto the fields, and to the sky;
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.

The music of the silent city here is as beautiful as an etching. There lies London as we may have sometimes seen it,—asleep, with all its "mighty heart" lying still, until far down the river perhaps the noises of the day rise up to meet the dawn.

LET US SEE what modern poets do in regard to sound. This is Robert Frost, walking the village street at night:

Over the snow my creaking feet
Disturbed the slumbering village street
Like profanation by your leave,
At ten o'clock of a winter eve.

He has got it all there,—even the puritanical little New England village thought that turns out its lights at ten o'clock and listens reprovingly to the feet of an errant poet.

Robert Nathan inverts his sound picture, in "At the Symphony." He says:

The 'cellos, setting forth apart,
Grumbled and sang, and so the day
From the low beaches of my heart
Turned in tranquillity away.

And over weariness and doubt
Rose up the horns like bellied sails,
Like canvas of the soul flung out
To rising and orchestral gales.

Walter de la Mare is the supreme modern exponent of muted sound and movement. In his poem, "The Listeners," every touch tells, every leaf quiver is noted by the mental ear.

Never the least stir made the listeners,
Though every word he spake
Fell echoing through the shadowiness of the still house
From the one man left awake:
Ay, they heard his foot upon the stirrup,
And the sound of iron on stone,
And how the silence surged swiftly backward,
When the plunging hoofs were gone.

YES, SOUND AND movement make poems live in our hearts which sway or sigh to their rhythm.

A. J. S.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DAWN: *A Color Woodcut by Hall Thorpe*

MR. HALL THORPE is so well known for his color woodcuts of flowers,—single varieties decoratively arranged in simple bowls, or bunches of wild blossoms picked from the fields and placed against black backgrounds,—that it is novel to come across a landscape study in which flowers play no part.

In the woodcut "Dawn," one finds the same decorative quality and keen sense of color harmony that animates his flower pieces, with an additional touch of interest to excite the imagination. The empty bridge, the shadowed group of sleepy buildings, the empty landing-stage and drowsy barge, suggest that short period of silence when, in the uncertain half-light—the "morning darkness" as the Jews of the Old Testament called it—even the river is at rest.

Night, remembered by the brilliant strip of color falling from the still burning lamp on the bent pole, is giving place to the luminous reflection of pearly radiance emphasized by the strongly defined mast in the stern of the boat. The rosy atmosphere of dawn, flecked with silver, tells of a day of sunshine to come. In another moment a figure will emerge from the shrouds on deck, stretch its arms to the sky and creep forward to snuff the lamp; a curl of smoke will rise wistfully from a distant chimney; a cart will clatter over the bridge, and it will be morning.

Efficiency

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EFFICIENCY is usually understood to be a quality characterized by energetic, orderly, and useful activity. In order to be an efficient executive one must have a thorough knowledge of the line of business in which he is engaged; and one who is conscientiously striving to progress in his chosen line makes a consistent effort to increase his efficiency. While a great deal has already been accomplished, much remains to be done before business management reaches that state where all of its activities are carried on effectively and harmoniously.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has contributed not a little to the truly scientific knowledge necessary for the efficient management of a business under all circumstances and conditions. In her principal work, the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," we have a guide which, if heeded, will do much to increase the individual efficiency of employer and employee. On page 128 of that book she writes: "The term Science, properly understood, refers only to the laws of God and to His government of the universe, inclusive of man. From this it follows that business men and cultured scholars have found that Christian Science enhances their endurance and mental powers, enlarges their perception of character, gives them acuteness and comprehensiveness and an ability to exceed their ordinary capacity." She continues, "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man."

And just how will Christian Science do all this for me? asks one who perhaps feels that he is doing all that he can do, yet seems hindered in some way from making a real success of his business or profession. Through the study of the Bible in the light which the Christian Science textbook throws upon its inspired words, he learns that God is infinite Life, Truth, and Love; that He is infinite divine intelligence, all substance, the source of all activity, all wisdom—the one and only creator. He also learns that man is the full and perfect expression of God, and therefore expresses the qualities of intelligence, wisdom, understanding, and the like. He also learns that fear, worry, doubt, distrust, dishonesty, procrastination, and other mortal traits are products of the so-called mortal mind, and are to be put off or rejected as unreal. This putting-off process is accomplished by the recognition that they do not come from God, divine Mind, and that they are therefore utterly false, and are to be ruled out of one's consciousness by the counterfact that good alone is real.

In the same manner, lack and limitation of any kind are to be overcome by the recognition and declaration that God is the source of all supply. Whatever the human need, the student learns to declare that the supply already exists, and is to be made manifest through a right understanding of God's complete provision for all of His children. This right understanding protects him from the false claims of poverty, lack, dishonesty, unfairness, and trickery which would try to tear down his business. Learning these truths and keeping them ever active in his consciousness, he finds them expressed in his daily activities, in a better, more harmonious, productive, and profitable business or profession.

The truth of the practical application of Christian Science in this way was beautifully illustrated in the experience of a man who, through diligent and painstaking effort, had attained to a high position as an advertising manager for a large mercantile house. After a successful start, he became much concerned, fearing that he would not be able to work out original plans for his advertising campaigns. Fear and worry filled his consciousness, his efficiency became impaired, and a nervous breakdown seemed imminent.

At this point a friend advised him to seek help in Christian Science. This he did, with the result that in a short time fear and worry gave way to confidence and faith in God. In his study he found on page 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings" by Mrs. Eddy a passage which he recognized contained the very truth that would help him to solve his problem. Here he read: "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for tomorrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment." Thus he learned that he need have no fear of lack of ideas to carry on his work. Divine Mind, being infinite and the source of all right ideas, has an inexhaustible store available at all times, upon which we may draw for every right purpose. He saw that through his study and application of this practical truth he would be able instantly to avail himself of whatever he needed to carry on his work efficiently. Thus it came about that he overcame all fear of losing his position and found himself steadily advancing in his line of work.

Nor is this an isolated instance of the practical application of spiritual truth in the solving of a business problem. As one diligently seeks to gain a right understanding of God and of man's relationship to Him, he will find himself to be like the man described in Proverbs (22:29): "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

וויזואמקייט

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיענס מאניטאר")

די וויזואמקייט אין אלגעמיין אנערקענט אלס א מעלה וואס דרוקט זיך אויס דורך ערפאלג אין געשעפט. אבער שפעטער איז ער געוואָרן בעזאָרגט, וויבאלד ער האָט טורא גהאט אז ער וועט נים קענען אויסהאלטן אריינצוגיין נעלץ פּלוצלינג פאר זיין רעקלאמטן קאסטפּ. טורא און דאגה האבן אנגעפילט זיין בעוואוסטזיין, און זיין וויזואמקייט איז געוואָרן געשעדיגט, אין עס האָט זיך אויסגעווייזן אז באלד וועט ער האבן א צערוטן צוזאמענברעכונג.

גראדע דאן האָט איהם א פריינט אן עצה גענעבען, אז ער זאל זוכען היליף אין קריסטשען סיענס. ער האָט אנגענומען זיין פריינדס עצה, און דער רעזולטאט איז געווען, אז אין א קורצע צייט איז ער געוואָרן פרוי פון מורא און זאָרג, און דאן האָט ער צוריק־געקראָגען זיין צוטרוי און זיין גלויבען אין גאָט. אין זיין שטודיום האָט ער געפונען אויסן זיוים 307 פון „מישעלעניע שריפטען" ביי מרס. עדי, א שטעלע וואָס ער האָט דערקענט פערמאָגט גראדע דעם געווינען אמת וואָס קען אויפהעלפען אים אויסצו־בעסערען זיין לאגע. אין דיזען בוך האָט ער בעלעזען: „גאָט שיינקט אויך זיינע גייסטיגע אידעען, און דיזע אידעען פערוואנדלען אויך טיט מעגלעכער פּראָסט, אויף דעם זאָלט קיין מאָל נים בעשטן פאר דעם מאָרגעדיגען מאָל; עס איז גענוג אז די קעפּליכע ליבע איז אן אל־געגע־ווערטיגע הילף; און אויב איהר וועט וואַרטען, און קיין מאָל נים צווייפלען, וועט איהר פערזיכערט ווערען טיט אלעם וואָס איהר בעדארפט יעדער מאָמענט." דורך דער קריסטשען סיענס לעמרע האָט ער אויסגעפונען, אז ער דארף נים טורא האבען, אז ער וועט נים האבען גענוג אידעען דורכצופיהרען זיין ארבייט, דערפאר וואָס דאָס קעפּליכע גמיטה איז אונ־ענדליך אין דער שורש פון אלע רעקטע אידעען, בעיזעם זי אן אונערשעפליכע קראָם, וועלכע איז ניצליך צו אלע צייטען, און פון וועלכער מיר מעגען שעפען, כדי דורכצופיהרען אונזערע אלע רעכטע צוועקען. דער שטודענט האָט איהר פערשטאנען, אז צוליעב זיין שוט־דיום און אנווענדונג פון דיזער פראקטישער וואהר־היט וועט ער זיך קענען בעזונדן, כמעט אויסנעמליך, טיט אלעם וואָס ער וועט דארפען דורכצופיהרען זיין ארבייט אויף א וויזואמקייט אופן. דער שלום איז, אז ער האָט אין גאנצען ניט שטעלע, אין ניסלאד וויי אז ער וועט פערליירען זיין שטעלע, אין ניסלאד וויי האָט ער אנגענאמען צו שטיגען וואָס העכער און העכער, אין זיין ספּעציעלער ארבייט.

מען קען נים זאָגען אז דיזער בייספּיעל איז אן אפּ־זונדערמער משל פון דער פראקטישער אנווענדונג פון דער גייסטיגער וואהרהייט אין דער אויפּלויזונג פון א גע־שעפט פראָבלעם. דער וואָס וועט שטרעבען טיט גרויס פליוגקייט צו ערריכטען א ריכטיגען פערשטענדנים פון גאָט און פון דעם מענשען פערוואנדאשאפליכקייט צו איהם, וועט אויסגעפינען, אז ער איז עהנליך צו דעם יעניגען מענשען וועלכען מען האָט געשילדערט אין דעם ספר משלי (22:29) „זעהסט דו א מענש פליטיג אין זיין מלאכה? א זעלכער וועט פאָרגעשטעלט ווערען פאר מלכים; ער וועט נים פאָרגעשטעלט ווערען פאר געמיינע לויט."

דער וואס וואלט ווערען באקומען אינפארמאציאן וועגען קריסטשען סיענס ליטעראטור, וואס ווערט אריינ־גענעבען אין דער אידישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען אן מא־כען זיין פערלאנג בעקאנט צו דער קריסטשען סיענס פאבלישונג קאמפּעני, באסטאן, מעסאטשוסעטס, י. ס. א.

(The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Orchids in a Bali Forest

FORESTS grow so thick in Bali that only in the lowlands has man been able to keep them cleared away from his rice-growing. In every direction the hand-made water-terraces are tiered down and down into the valley. Reflecting the sky, they look like giant stairs of blue glass.

The thick growth around us grew wilder the higher we went. The path led between giant ferns and tropical flowering shrubs. Overhead, the glossy branches of coffee trees dropped a shower of red berries every time we pushed them aside. Wild gardenias and magnolias smelled too sweet in the warm noon air. With every step the jungle seemed to be closing in on us. No matter how often the natives cut a clearing for this path to the temple, it grows up again over night.

The trees of Bali are magnificent—in the jungle where they have never been disturbed, the lichen has grown thick upon their corrugated trunks. Long festoons of moss and vines hang to the ground. We were continually stepping over the jutting aerial roots of the grand old *banyan* trees whose thick tendrils often extended over a hundred feet from the trunk. . . .

Orchids, called "little doves," grow on the trunks of certain trees—dainty, three-petalled white blossoms whose larger petals resemble the spread wings of tiny birds. These orchids seem to grow on air, without soil, their tendrils hanging in space.

Botanists claim that every known orchid grows in Bali. We saw white and yellow and purple and green ones. The *kananga* is also a peculiar, fragile looking flower with green petals. . . .

I could hardly believe the story of the giant flower Raffiesia Arnoldi, whose blossom is said to have a spread of thirty inches and a height of six feet!—the largest flower in the world. I did not see it growing, but I brought home a picture of it. Rhododendrons grow in a riot of colour—the most vivid blossoms of deep orange and red and purple. You can imagine what a wilderness of flowers we found ourselves in. Great spider webs hung with diamond dew, stretched across our way, showing that no man had set foot on our path that day. In the noonday stillness of the forest we were constantly aware of the moving animal life hidden behind the screen of leaves and foliage, yet ever present in faint sounds and rustlings.

How the order had changed: in the village man rules the fields, and bends the growth to his liking, but here—we were the small defenceless beings at the mercy of nature. Everything around us, every crackle of a twig, intensified our helplessness. If we stopped and listened, all was quiet. But when we moved along there was a perfect orchestra of forest sounds in the depths of the thick brush, an endless chorus of beasts, birds, and insects—rumbling, chattering, buzzing.

Gaudy parrots and crimson "top knots" flashed by; jade-green parakeets and wild canaries; gibbon families swung from *liana* vines across our paths, the old males scolding us soundly. The forest was alive with blue-green dragonflies and velvet spotted moths; pearl-pink doves, black cockatoos, and humming-birds with jeweled backs; wild boar and wild mongoose. The life of the jungle is ever moving, ever changing. The call of birds, the jabber of monkeys, the bellow of beasts at times rise to a pandemonium, and then soften to a threatening stillness; but its secret life goes on continuously. At dawn it awakens and drowns the air with busyness, in the heat of noon it drowses and murmurs, and at the fall of night it grows to a roaring battle of creatures weak and strong. And every day it is the same, soothed or swayed by the whims of nature.—HELEN EVA YATES, in "Bali: Enchanted Island." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Seen in Sarajevo

AROUND the ancient city of Sarajevo the cloud-capped mountains rise, their summits the haunt of eagles, their feet bathed by swift rushing rivers, jade green or purple as the light changes along their course. Girdled with granite crags, their slopes terraced near the city, this green belt of gardens makes a lovely setting for the slender minarets and gilded domes which pierce a sky of gentian blue.

Up and down the narrow cobbled ways, which lead from the bazaars, laden donkeys pass. The sound of their tiny pattering hooves is heard as they round the bends of the roads; and here, as elsewhere in the East, the pedestrian must make way for the gentle beasts, carrying huge double panniers on their backs, filled with cut grass or bundles of withies from the stream.

In the street of the copper workers, grave-eyed Turks, in scarlet fez and sash, bend over their trays or beat the copper into curiously wrought pots. Next to them comes the street of the leather workers, and here the beautiful Bosnian harness is fashioned, great piles of "opanak" (the sandals of the Balkans) hang on strings from the booths, and sheepskins are chosen after long debate and haggling over price. These are later embroidered in yellow and scarlet, to be made into the waistcoats which are worn on festal occasions.

There are carpets to rejoice the eye, in every shade and type of weave. Seated cross-legged beneath the shelter of his canopy, the carpet-mender works away at his seemingly interminable task.

In the bakers' shops, the great flat piles of loaves stand ready for purchasers. The bread of Sarajevo is justly famous, and the rings made from maize flour are as delicate as anything which comes out of a Vienna bakehouse. Everywhere is the fresh sweet smell of baking and the mingled odor of spices and cinnamon.

When the hour of prayer comes, the Muezzin climbs to the top of one of the mosques and from his balcony intones the dignified invocation to Allah. In the evening it is worth while to climb to the top of the crags that overlook the humming life of the city. From the streets the houses, with their blank high walls and grated windows, look forbidding; but from the heights above the town women can be seen moving about the courtyards or on the flat housetops, grinding corn in the heavy stone mortars as they did in Bible days, while brown-skinned children play round them. High above the crowded streets, one can see the workers busy spinning the scarlet wool into brilliant skeins, to be woven into cloaks for the cold winter months.

Discovery

WE FOUND
wood-violets,
long-stemmed, of deep rare blues,
large and fragrant, in ditch-grass near the hut.

IRENE STANLEY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and Holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .....$9.00 Three months....$2.25
Six months .....$4.50 One month..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building Washington, D. C.
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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Numerous Stock Leaders Rise Fractions to a Point or More

• **Commodity and Money Markets**

Market Continues Its Upward Trend In Today's Trade

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—The stock market got off on another rally today, but backtracked a bit in the final hour after gains of fractions to 3 or more points had been recorded.

Even though the list lacked vigor in most departments, there were many advances of fractions to a point or more at the steady close. Transfers were around 800,000 shares.

Steel Output Rises

Traders studied the weekly review of the magazine Steel which statede that, with demand still showing greater strength than in any recent comparable season, mill operations last week reached the highest level since May, 1930.

At the same time a moderate falling off in new steel specifications was noted, although this was not reflected in the output rate because of the large backlogs.

Holders of alcohol shares expressed some concern over the Treasury's figures disclosing that distilled spirits in warehouses at the end of July totaled nearly 326,000,000 gallons.

At the beginning of foreign exchange transactions the French franc was up .00⅛ of a cent at 6 58½ cents, and sterling was unchanged at $5.03¼.

Bond Market Active

Industrial and rail loans pushed ahead in a moderately active bond market today.

Industrials with stock conversion privileges put on smart rallies, the Studebaker 6s running up more than 4 points and Allis-Chalmers 4s gaining nearly 3 points around midday.

Upturns of fractions to a point or so were scored by Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Southern Railway 4s.

The communications sector saw moderate improvement in American Telephone 5s and International Telephone 5s.

Utilities were quiet. American & Foreign Power gained fractionally.

The U. S. Government list started the week by shifting irregularly lower. Losses running up to 4-32 predominated. Under pressure were Treasury 3¼s of 1946 and the 2¾ 3¾s of 1941. Up a little were the 3⅜s of 1947 and, among the government-guaranteed loans, Federal Farm 3s of 1949.

The foreign department was mixed. Small downtowns in German 5½s and 7s contrasted with a limited rise in Italian 7s.

Banking circles studied the market in the light of the prevailing opinion in investment quarters that there has been a steady reduction recently in the floating supply of corporate loans.

It was explained that currently there are only about $150,000,000 of obligations registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

It is problematical, some say, how much of this sum will come on the market. Part of the total has been in registry for several months and few are willing to predict when some of these issues may be released.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market closed firm and with a cheerful undertone. Trading, however, was on a small scale, with tobacco and shipping issues in demand. Oils, mining and foreign bonds moved to higher ground and a better tone prevailed in the transatlantic group. Gilt-edged securities remained steady.

Paris—Industrial issues were generally firm in the Bourse today, while rentes, electric shares, bank and international stocks moved irregularly.

Liverpool—Wheat futures declined about one penny on continued poor milling demand, easy North American markets and favorable Argentine crop reports. Cotton closed slightly lower, although a relatively firm tone prevailed in response to firmer eastern advices, Bombay and trade calling. The market encountered resistance at the close.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
September	1.12⅜	1.12⅞	1.10¾	1.10¾	—.02⅛
December	1.11⅞	1.11⅞	1.10⅛	1.10⅛	—.02⅛
May	1.10	1.10¼	1.08⅞	1.08⅞	—.01¾
Corn					
September	1.11¼	1.12⅛	1.10½	1.11	—.01
December	.97	.97¼	.96¼	.96¼	—.01⅛
May	.93	.93	.92	.92	—.01⅛
Oats					
September	.43⅞	.43⅞	.43⅜	.43⅜	— ¾
December	.44⅜	.44⅜	.44⅛	.44⅛	— ⅜
May	.45⅜	.45⅜	.44⅞	.44⅞	— ½
Rye					
September	.83¼	.83¼	.82¾	.82⅞	—.01½
December	.82	.82⅛	.81	.81⅛	—.01⅜
May	.80¼	.80¼	.79	.79	—.02
Winnipeg Wheat					Net
		High	Low	Last	Chg
Oct.		.99⅞	.97¼	.97¼	—.02⅝
Dec.		.98¼	.96	.96	—.02½
May		.99⅞	.97½	.97⅜	—.02¼

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 21: Receipts, $9,290,312.72; expenditures, $24,708,972.48; balance, $1,939,400,994.08; customs receipts for the month, $24,011,167.19; receipts for the fiscal year since July 1, $567,026,927.37; expenditures, $837,660,756.46, including $244,518,783.06 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $270,633,829.09; gross debt, $33,398,888,173.48, a decrease of $2,412,055.50 under the previous day; gold assets, $10,689,785,115.41.

Roads Seek Equipment

NEW YORK, (AP)—"Railway Age" reports the Birmingham road is inquiring for 10 diesel-electric locomotives and has ordered 100 box cars and 25 gondola cars from Pullman-Standard Car Mfg. Company. The Youngstown & Northern road has ordered 100 gondola cars from Greenville Steel Car Company. American Car & Foundry has received orders for 3 switching engines and 2 articulated locomotives from various sources.

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Last
September	95.5b	96.6s	96.0b	96.0b	
October	95.5b	96.0b	99.0a	96.0b	
December	96.0b	96.0s	97.5a	96.0b	
January	96.5a	96.5a	96.5s	96.5b	
March	96.1b	96.6s	96.5b	96.5b	
May	96.0b	96.5a	96.5b	96.5b	
July	96.0b	96.5a	96.5b	96.5b	

Spots, 1.04, unchanged. b—Bid. s—Sale. a—Asked.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Aug. 24	Last Aug. 22
56½	42	Abraham & Str (1.80b)	60	59	60	59
118	110¼	Abraham & S pf (7)	111¼	111⅛	111¼	..
7 4/8	59	Acme Steel (3f)	65	65	65	..
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	13¼	12⅞	13	12½
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (2)	20⅝	20½	20⅝	20
31⅞	58	Air Reduction (3f)	74⅜	73⅞	73⅞	73
4⅜	2	Airway Elec App	4⅛	4	4	4
17⅜	13	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	14	14	14	13½
4⅝	2⅛	Alleghany Crp (h)	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
43	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	38¼	37½	38	37¾
41½	12¼	Allegh pf ww xl (h)	38	37½	37½	36
45⅞	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	39	38¾	38¾	38
39¼	26⅞	Allegh Steel (1*)	34	33⅜	33⅝	33¼
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	230	228	229	222
28⅜	23	Allied Mills (1)	24⅜	23¾	24½	24⅜
13¾	6¾	Allied Stores	12⅝	12¼	12½	12¼
84	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	78⅞	78½	78⅝	80
59⅜	35⅜	Allis-Chalmers	54⅝	53½	54	53½
54⅜	34	Amal Lthr pf (2g)	52	52	52	..
125½	75	Amerada (2)	95¼	94½	94½	93½
55½	37	Am Bank Note (½b)	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38
137½	115¾	Am Can (4*)	123⅞	122¼	122½	121½
86⅞	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	83	83	83	..
59½	31	Am Chain	59⅜	57½	59	57
13¾	7½	Am Colortype	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	9¾
32⅜	26½	Am Com Alcohol	26¼	26	26¼	25⅞
31¼	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	29⅜	29	29	28¼
99½	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	95½	95½	95½	..
9⅜	6½	Am & For Pow	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
37⅞	25	Am & For Pow 6	27½	27	27	..
18½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	14½	14½	14½	..
8⅜	5⅛	Am Hide & L	5⅝	5⅛	5½	..
47⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	46	45⅜	45⅝	45⅛
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	18½	18½	18½	19
13⅜	9⅜	Am International	11	10½	10⅝	10⅝
36¼	23⅜	Am Locomotive	30	29¾	29⅝	29⅜
96½	66	Am Loco pf	89½	89¼	89¼	..
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	23¾	23¾	23⅞	23½
15	10	Am Mach & Met	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
35⅞	27	Am Metal	31½	31½	31½	31½
14⅜	7½	Am Pow & Lt	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	12
69¾	36⅛	Am P&L 5% pf (11¼)	65¼	64¼	64¾	64
79⅝	43	Am P&L 6% pf 1½)	76	75	75	73¼
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.15c)	22¼	21¾	22¼	21½
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	27⅛	26¾	26¾	26⅞
28¼	18	Am Seating vtc	24	24	24	23⅜
33¼	25⅞	Am Shipbldg (2)	26½	26½	26½	..
81½	56⅛	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	83¾	83½	83¾	83¼
162¼	136½	Am Smelt & Ref pf (7)	146	146	146	..
45⅜	29	Am Sm & R 6% pf (6)	107	107	107	..
41¾	20½	Am Steel Fdries	42⅜	40¼	41	39½
129½	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	130	130	130	..
36	26	Am Stores (2)	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	..
61⅛	46¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	57½	56¾	57	59
141⅞	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	140¼	140¼	140¼	..
178	149	Am Tel & Tel (9)	173¾	173	173	172
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	101½	100	101½	101¼
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	148	148	148	..
13	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜
27	19¼	Am Wat W & E	24⅜	24¼	24¼	24¼
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
70¾	54⅜	Am Woolen pf (1)	61⅝	60⅜	60⅜	61¼
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	⅞	¾	¾	..
41⅛	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	38	37⅛	38	37¼
64⅞	35	Anaconda Wire (¼b)	65⅛	65¼	65½	61¼
50	37	Archer Daniels (1½)	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	..
7⅜	4⅜	Armour Ill	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
62¼	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½f)	49	46¼	48½	48½
22⅜	9	Artloom Corp	15¼	14⅞	15	..
19¼	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	18	17¾	17¾	17½
88	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	79	78¼	79	78
35¾	28⅜	Atl Coast Line	30½	30	30	30
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1)	27½	27¼	27¼	27¼
73	48	Atlas Powder (2*)	69¼	69	69¼	..
126	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	66½	66½	66½	..
30⅛	14	Atlas Tack	17	17	17	..
54⅛	26⅜	Auburn Auto	31⅛	31	31⅛	30¾
10⅞	6⅜	Austin Nichols	6	6	6	..
7⅜	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜
67⅜	21½	Baldwin Loco (h)	31⅜	31⅛	31½	31¼
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	21¾
36	21	Balt & Ohio pf	34¼	33¾	34	33½
3¼	2⅜	Bald Asd (b)	3	3	3	3
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	44	44	44	44
43½	35¾	Bald Asd pr	42	42	42	..
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	16	16	16	16
20	14¼	Barnsdall A (.60*)	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	167
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	..
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1½e)	21¾	21⅜	21¾	..
105	100	Beatrice Cr pf (7)	100	100	100	..
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14	13⅞	13⅞	..
31⅜	23⅜	Bendix Aviation (1¼e)	28¼	28	28	27½
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*)	21¾	21¼	21¼	21⅛
57¼	48	Best & Co (2*)	55	55	55	55
63	45	Beth Steel	62¼	61⅜	62¼	61⅜
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
122⅜	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	120¼	120¼	120¼	119
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.40)	16¾	16	16½	16⅛
24⅜	16¼	Bloomingdale (.40)	28	26½	28	26
113¼	109¾	Bloomingdale pf (7)	111¼	111¼	111¼	..
99	77¼	Blumenthal pf	88	88	88	6
32	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	29⅜	28½	29	29⅛
29⅞	21	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	43	42½	42⅞	42⅞
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (4)	90	90	90	..
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	41	41	41	..
32⅜	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	30⅜	30	30	30
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	74	73½	74	73½
18⅛	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	15	14⅜	14⅝	14⅛
64⅝	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2*)	55¼	54¼	54¼	54
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	48⅛
53¾	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝	..
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (33⅓g)	38⅜	38⅞	38⅜	..
63⅜	48½	Brown Shoe (3)	48	48	48	..
9	8¼	Brunswick Balke	10⅞	10	10⅝	10
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie (2)	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅝
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14
114	85	Budd Mfg pf	114	114	114	..
1⅝	1	Budd Rts 2 pd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14	9¾	Budd Wheel	10	9¾	9⅞	10
31⅛	20⅞	Bullard (¼b)	27⅝	27	27	26¾
37⅝	11½	Bulova Watch	37⅛	34½	35	36⅝
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60*)	27¼	26¾	27¼	26⅝
6⅝	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
25¼	16½	Byers	20⅜	20½	20½	..
30⅜	22	Byron Jackson (1*)	29⅛	28½	29⅛	28¾
43⅞	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	40½	40¼	40¼	..
1⅞	⅜	Callahan Z & L	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅜
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1*)	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½
16⅜	10⅜	Canada Dry	15½	15¼	15½	15⅜
16	10⅜	Canadian Pacific	14⅜	13½	13⅝	13⅜
46⅜	37	Cannon Mills (2)	44	43⅜	44	..
86	92½	Case Th esh	155	152	152	151½
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	75½	74	74	74½
32¼	21⅜	Celanese Corp (½b)	27¼	26⅜	26½	26⅜
31½	19	Celotex Co	29	28¾	28¾	29¼
78	54	Celotex Co pf	77	77	77	76½
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasoc (4)	52⅜	52¼	52¼	52
10¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	9¼	9	9¼	9
102½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	99	98½	98½	97½
86	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	81	81	81	79½
69⅜	51	Ches &2Ohio (280)	66¼	65⅜	65⅞	65¼
6¾	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4	4	4	..
2⅜	1¼	Chi & G West (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
8⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	7	7	7	7
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
5⅞	2⅛	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
20½	12¼	Chi Pneu Tool	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛
30¼	20	Chickasha Cot O (2)	23	22⅝	22¾	22⅝
11⅜	7	Childs Company	8⅛	8	8	..
124⅝	85½	Chrysler (6½b)	112⅜	110⅝	111¾	110¾
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
86¾	72⅝	City Ice & F pf (6½)	83	83	83	..
7⅜	4¾	City Stores	7	6⅞	7	..
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	32
46	33	Cleve Graph Br (1*)	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	..
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	56	56	56	..
122¾	84	Coca-Cola (2)	116	115	115¾	114½
57¾	53⅝	Coca-ColaA (3)	57	57	57	..
20¾	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	13½
55½	39½	Collins & Aikman (2*)	50¾	50	50¼	49½
28¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	27½	27½	27½	..
9⅜	3⅞	Colo F & I (h)	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅜
49	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	27⅞	27	27	27
23⅜	14⅞	Columbia Gas (.20b)	21	20¾	20¾	20⅜
107¼	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
101	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	103	103	103	101
45½	21	Columbia Pic vtc (1*)	38	37½	37½	37¼
51¼	42⅛	Columbia P pf (2¾)	45½	45½	45½	..
74¼	44	Comm Credit (3)	72¾	71¾	73½	71⅜
74⅞	44	Comm Credit (3)	73½	71¾	73½	71⅜
108	100¼	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	107¼	106	107¼	105¼
82¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	79	78½	78¾	78
122	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	118½	118½	118½	116
22⅝	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	16⅝	15⅞	16	15⅞
5½	2¼	Comwlth & So	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	70½	70¼	70¼	71
44½	30⅝	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	34⅛	33¾	33¾	32½
7⅛	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
20⅛	15¼	Consol Fds 1 pf (1g)	17	16¾	17	16⅝
44⅞	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2)	42¼	41⅜	41⅞	41
6⅛	3⅞	Consol Laundries	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
15¼	11½	onsol Oil (.60)	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	12¼
1⅜	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	⅝	½	½	½
29¼	15¾	Container n (1)	22¼	21¾	21¾	22
19¼	10⅜	Cont Baking A	16⅛	16	16	15¾
2¾	1⅜	Cont Baking B	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
89½	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	89½	89½	89½	89½
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	69¾	69	69	68½
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	21½	21	21	..
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20*)	39	38⅞	39	38½
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
38½	28⅜	Cont Oil (1)	30⅜	29¾	30	29¼
46	27	Cont Steel (2)	32¼	32	32¼	..
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	65⅜	65	65⅜	65
89½	63⅜	Corn Products (3)	65⅛	64½	64½	64¼
7⅜	4	Coty	5½	5¼	5⅜	5
57⅞	55	Cream of Wheat (2)	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	36¼
32	15⅜	Crosley Radio (½b)	30¼	30	30	30
67	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (2)	68	66	66	67
40½	16¼	Crown Cork pf n ww (2¼)	49½	49	49½	48½
4⅝	2¼	Crown Zeller vtc	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾
46½	28	Crucible Steel	44⅜	43½	44	43⅜
14¼	6⅜	Cuban Am Sug	10¾	10½	10½	10⅜
10⅞	6⅜	Cuban Am Sug pf	102¼	102	102	103
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	20	19¾	19¾	19¾
11⅜	7	Curtis Pub pf (7)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
21⅜	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	19⅛	18⅝	19	18¾
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1)	64¾	64⅜	64¾	64
16⅞	7⅝	Davega St (.30*)	16⅛	16	16⅛	16
71	52	Deere & Co	71½	70	70	68¼
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29¼	29	29⅛	..
26	19½	Delisel W G (1½f)	25¾	25	25	25
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	43⅞	42⅝	42⅝	43
153	128	Detroit Edison (4)	148	148	148	..
23¼	14⅞	Del Lack & W	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	18¼
40½	23	Diamond Match (1½f)	34½	34½	34½	..
43	38	Diamond M pf (1¼f)	40	40	40	..
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Co Seag	23¾	23	23¾	23⅛
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2½)	56½	55½	56	55½
79¾	50⅜	Douglas A	73	71¾	72⅛	72⅛
8¼	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
18¼	13½	Duplan Silk (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
133½	129	du Pont de New (3.60f)	159⅞	159¼	159½	158¼
115⅜	111¼	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	113	113	113	..
25	13	Durham Lt pf (2g)	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
97⅛	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	8½	8½	8½	..
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5*)	176	175	175	175½
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	34¾	34	34⅝	34
11⅜	5¾	Eitington Schild	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	11⅜
44⅝	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20f)	38⅜	37¾	38⅜	37¾
114	110¼	Elec Auto L pf (7)	113	113	113	..
17⅛	10	Elec Boat	14⅜	14	14	14⅛
7⅜	5¼	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
17¾	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	15	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛
78	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	69½	69	69	..
55¼	42⅜	Elec Sto Battery (2*)	47⅛	46½	46½	46
1⅜	½	Elk Horn Coa (h)	¾	¾	¾	..
97	55	Engineers PS 6pf (4.80g)	85	85	85	..
7⅜	5¼	Equitable Off Bg (.10b)	6¼	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛
17⅜	11	Erie RR	16⅛	15⅜	16⅛	15⅜
27¾	16	Erie RR 1 pf	25⅜	25	25¼	25
19	11¾	Erie RR 2 pf	17	17	17	..
15⅛	13	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	..
40⅞	23½	Evans Products (1)	26⅞	26½	26½	26½
3	2⅞	Fairbanks Co	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
18⅜	8½	Fairbanks pf	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
54⅞	34⅜	Fairbanks Morse	54	54	54	53
49	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	47¼	45½	46½	45¼
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
57⅜	3	Fed Screw W	4	4	4	4⅛
5⅜	2½	Fed Water Serv	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜
37⅞	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1¼b)	36½	36⅜	36½	36
49⅛	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20*)	41	40¾	41	40½
33⅛	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	27½	27½	27½	27
105½	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
48⅞	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	47¼	47¼	47¼	47
45	32⅝	Flint Kote Co (1)	34⅝	34½	34½	34
11⅜	4⅞	Folo nsbee B (h)	5	5	5	4⅞
38¾	24⅛	Foster-Wheeler	33¼	32¾	32⅞	32¾
35⅝	23½	Freeport Texas (1)	25¾	24½	25½	25
7⅜	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
18¼	11½	Gamewell	14¼	14¼	14¼	13
12½	8½	Gen Am Inv	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛
104½	97	Gen Am In pf ww (6)	100	100	100	..
63	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	55½	55¼	55½	54⅜
34¾	21	Gen Asphalt (¼e)	23¼	22⅝	23⅛	..
14⅜	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11¾
11¾	7½	Gen Bronze	8½	8¼	8½	8⅛
15⅝	5¾	Gen Cable	13⅜	12¾	12¾	12½
107⅞	17	Gen Cable A	36¾	36	36¾	35¾
59⅛	52½	Gen Cigar (4*)	55	55	55	..
48⅜	34½	Gen Electric (1)	46¼	45½	46⅛	45¼
43⅛	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	39	38¼	38¾	39
4⅜	⅞	Gen Gas & E A	2⅛	2	2	2
49	14	Gen G & E cv pf	40	40	40	..
121	117½	Gen Mills pf (6)	123	120	120	122
72⅛	53⅞	Gen Motors (2*)	66	65¼	65¾	65¼
10⅛	5¾	Gen Out Ad	9¾	9⅜	9¾	9⅜
47⅛	18⅜	Gen Out Ad A	46½	45¾	46½	..
6⅜	3½	GenPub Service	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	32½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	44	43	44	43½
3⅞	2	Gen Realty	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
43	26½	Gen Realty pf ww	34	34	34	33½
36⅞	30⅛	Gen Time Inst	34⅛	34	34	..
44½	33¼	Gen Refractories (1½e)	45½	43⅞	45½	43⅞
25⅞	17	Gen Theatre Eq	24	23¼	23⅝	23
18⅝

Business and Industry · **Production of Steel During Past Week Highest Since 1930** · Commerce and Finance

Roper Says Trade Pact With Canada Widely Acclaimed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal economists report that movement of farm products to and from Canada has jumped 24 per cent during the first six months of the reciprocal trade treaty

An analysis prepared by the United States agricultural department's Bureau of Foreign Crops and Markets showed the percentage of increase for exports and imports of agricultural products to be identical as compared with the corresponding period during 1935.

Treaty Impressive

The trade figures were made public soon after Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, forecast negotiations for a reciprocal trade agreement with Great Britain. Returning from Europe, Mr. Roper said the "Canadian trade agreement has arrested" British attention.

The citrus industry in the United States and cattlemen in Canada were said to be chief beneficiaries in agricultural trade between the two nations.

Agricultural exports to Canada for the first six months of this year were $25,408,000 compared with $20,545,000 for the first half of last year, a gain of $4,863,000 or 24 per cent.

Farm products sent here from Canada in the first half of 1936 were valued at $35,954,000 compared with $28,896,000 in 1935, a gain of $7,058,000, also 24 per cent.

Non-Farm Products Up

Non-agricultural products from Canada rose from $100,998,000 for the first half of last year to $123,886,000 this year, a boost of $22,888,000 or 23 per cent.

Non-agricultural products moving into Canada were $158,344,000 for the first half of this year and $140,322,000 in 1935, an increase of $18,022,000 or 13 per cent.

The total gain in movement of all goods from this country was up 13 per cent, compared to a 23 per cent gain for Canada.

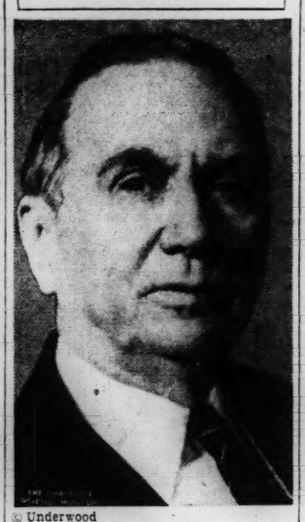
The gain in movement of farm products from here to Canada was evenly split between commodities upon which duty was reduced by the pact and those on which no changes were made.

However, the Canadian increase varied widely, with reduced duty, agricultural products gaining 68 per cent and those on which duty was unchanged only 13.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Negotiation of a reciprocal trade agreement with Great Britain was forecast by Daniel C. Roper, United States Secretary of Commerce, who returned from Europe with a statement that the English were anxious to enter into such a pact.

In addition he held out the possibility of trade pacts with Germany and Holland. They too, he said, were interested in this method of dealing with the problems of international trade.

Trade Booster



© Underwood

Daniel C. Roper
United States Secretary of Commerce

Steel Operations Up 1½ Points To 72 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—The national steel-mill operating rate increased 1½ points last week to 72 per cent of capacity, the highest rate since May, 1930, and 20 points higher than in the like week a year ago, according to the magazine Steel.

Because of sharp advances in steel scrap, the review states, operators are studying the obsolescence of blast furnaces for production of pig iron. Since 1919 the industry has dismantled 203 stacks and built only 20, although the remodeling and enlarging of existing units have resulted in a present rated capacity of 49,777,893 gross tons annually, only 100,000 tons less than in 1919. After the long period of idleness during the depression operators estimate $25,000,000 would be required to remodel furnaces.

Demand for Coke

"Unusually active demand for coke resulted in two blast furnace interests coming into the beehive coke market last week, with inquiries based on their plans to resume production in September," the survey continues.

"The uniform price plan, as inaugurated by the steel industry in March, has proved so successful, according to sellers, that its continuation through the fourth quarter is considered almost certain.

"The moderate falling-off in new steel specifications continued last week, but was not reflected in the operating rate because of the backlogs.

"Automobile sales are solding up. Last week's production of 73,709 units exceeded output in the previous week by 17,030 and was more than 23,000 units ahead of the same week one year ago. With one manufacturer definitely decided on Sept. 15 for the initial showing of 1937 models, and another likely to make a debut Sept. 8, automotive requirements of steel are gradually becoming more pronounced again.

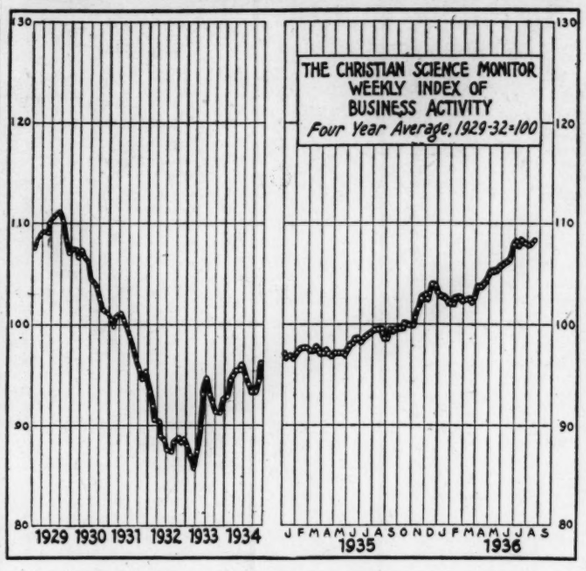
"A dozen contracts, each involving between 1000 and 5000 tons, helped raise the total of shape awards for the week to 35,298 tons, a gain of 12,670. Pending business included several large projects, one involving 10,000 to 12,000 tons for the Los Angeles Union Station, and another 10,000 tons for a General Motors building in Elizabeth, N. J.

Railroads Quiet

"Railroad car work and shipbuilding had a comparatively quiet week, but here again prospects for future activity are good. Considerable speculation has developed over the plate tonnage likely to be required by the new navy building program.

"Prices on foreign iron, manganese, chrome and manganiferous ores have advanced. Quotations on Spanish and North African ores are up ½ cent a unit. Chrome ores are higher. Some domestic consumers have placed contracts involving requirements through the first quarter of 1937."

Monitor Index of Business Shows Moderate Rise in Week



A moderate advance in The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity during the week ended Aug. 15 restores the index to the level of the middle of July. Since the last week in June business activity has been maintained at an unusually high summer level with only moderate fluctuations. The index registered 108.3 (prel.) on Aug. 15 compared with 108.1 on Aug. 8 and 99.5 on Aug. 17, 1935.

The advance in the index was due largely to a contraseasonal increase in electric power output which rose to a figure not far below the peak recorded in July.

Miscellaneous freight car loadings reached the highest total this year and, with the exception of the week ended Oct. 19, 1935, the highest since June, 1931. The increase, which was greater than seasonal, was reflected in a slight advance in the adjusted index.

Bank debits in selected centers outside New York City, which measure the dollar volume of business and comprise the third component of the index, dropped slightly more than seasonally. Declines were recorded for all the Federal Reserve districts, with Richmond and Cleveland showing the largest declines—18 per cent. In the drought areas, farm purchasing power has apparently not been greatly affected as the downturns there were well below the total for all districts: six per cent for Minneapolis, 4 per cent for Chicago, Kansas City, and Dallas, and 9 per cent for the total. Atlanta showed the smallest drop, less than 1 per cent.

With the resumption of Ford output last week to take care of dealer demand, automobile production increased sharply over the preceding week. Many of the automobile plants, however, will be shut down for several weeks more for the changeover to new models.

Retail trade suffered a moderate setback during the week, partly as a result of high temperatures throughout the country. Gains over the preceding year were substantial in a number of centers, particularly industrial cities. Wholesale trade in general was slower than in previous weeks, though buying is still in substantial volume. Some slackening in wholesale activity is not unusual before Labor Day.

Substantial gains in building operations are reported, notably in the South. Commodity prices showed minor fluctuations for the week ended Aug. 15, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics index for all commodities was unchanged.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 average as 100:

	Aug. 15.* 1936	Aug. 8. 1936	Aug. 17. 1935
Combined index	108.3	108.1	99.5
Bk debits outside NYC	98.0	98.1	94.1
Elec power prod	138.4	127.9	112.6
Car loadings, misc	98.4	98.3	91.9

*Preliminary.

Move by the SEC Insures Secrecy Of Filed Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Securities and Exchange Commission announces new rules to insure confidential treatment of papers filed with the SEC and certain reports of examiners to the commission itself. They are effective at once.

From now on reports of the examiners may be held in privacy until the first day of a hearing on the report. They may be designated for the sole use of the commission, of interested parties or of their lawyers.

All reports, exceptions, briefs and other papers must be filed with the commission's secretary, except that papers containing data as to which confidential treatment is sought, and also the objections to the disclosure, shall be filed with the chairman.

The rules, which are applicable alike to the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Act of 1934 and the Public Utility Act of 1935, are described in the following announcement of the commission's action:

The Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to authority conferred upon it by the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, particularly Section 19 (a) thereof; the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, particularly Section 23 (a) thereof; the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, particularly Section 20 (a) thereof, and finding that it is necessary to carry out the provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, and that it is necessary for the execution of the functions vested in the commission by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, hereby amends Rule VIII of the Rules of Practice of the Commission:

1. By the addition to Paragraph (b) of said Rule VIII of the following sentences: "The initial page of the report shall contain a statement to such effect. In any proceeding in which, under the provisions of Rule XII (e) of the Rules of Practices of the Commission, the report is first to be made available to the public on the opening date of public hearing on the merits before the commission, the initial page of the report shall also contain a statement to the effect that the report is confidential, shall not be made public, and is for the use only of the commission, the respondent or respondents, and counsel, but copies of the report issued on or after such opening date may omit such statement," so that, as amended, said Paragraph (b) shall read as follows:

(b) Such report shall be advisory only and the findings of fact therein contained shall not be binding upon the commission. The initial page of the report shall contain a statement to such effect. In any proceeding in which, under the provisions of Rule +II (e) of the Rules of Practice of the commission, the report is first to be made available to the public on the opening date of public hearing on the merits before the commission, the initial page of the report shall also contain a statement to the effect that the report is confidential, shall not be made public, and is for the use only of the commission, the respondent or respondents, and counsel, but copies of the report issued on or after such opening date may omit such statement.

2 By deletion of the period at the end of paragraph (e), as amended, of said Rule VIII and the addition to said paragraph of the following clause:, "or hearings pursuant to Section 22(b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935," so that, as further amended, said paragraph (e) shall read as follows:

"(e) The provisions of this rule and of Rules IX, X and XI shall not be applicable to hearings pursuant to Clause 30 of Schedule A of the Securities Act of 1933, or hearings pursuant to Section 24(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or hearings pursuant to Section 22(b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935."

These amendments shall be effective immediately upon publication.

The Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to authority conferred upon it by the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, particularly Section 19(a) thereof, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, particularly Section 23(a) thereof, the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, particularly Section 20(a) thereof, and finding that it is necessary to carry out the provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, and that it is necessary for the execution of the functions vested in the Commission by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, hereby amends Rule XII of the Rules of Practice of the Commission:

1. By the deletion in its entirety of Paragraph (a), as amended, of said Rule XII and the substitution therefor of a new paragraph (a), to read as follows:

"(a) All reports, exceptions, briefs and other papers required to be filed with the Commission in any proceeding shall be filed with the Secretary, except that all papers containing data as to which confidential treatment is sought pursuant to Rules 580, UB2 or 22B-1 of the Rules and Regulations of the Commission, together with applications making objection to the disclosure thereof, shall be filed with the Chairman. Any such papers may be sent by mail or express to the officer with whom they are directed to be filed, but must be received by such officer at the office of the Commission in Washington, D. C., within the time limit, if any, for such filing, except that in any case when the hearing has been held in a district within which a regional office has been established, papers filed under Rules VIII(d), IX, X, and XI(a) may be filed with the Regional Administrator for the district, within the times prescribed. The Regional Administrator shall immediately transmit such papers to the Secretary or Chairman of the Commission, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of this Rule."

2. By the deletion of the word "five" in the Paragraph (d) of said Rule XII, and the substitution therefor of the word "eight," so that, as amended, said Paragraph (d) shall read as follows:

"(d) Unless otherwise specifically provided in these rules, an original and eight copies of all papers shall be filed, unless the same be printed, in which case twenty copies shall be filed."

3. By the addition of said Rule XII of a new paragraph, to be designated Paragraph (e) and to read as follows:

"(e) All papers containing data as to which confidential treatment is sought pursuant to Rules 580, UB2 or 22B-1 of the Rules and Regulations of the Commission, together with applications making objection to the disclosure thereof, shall be made available to the public only in accordance with the applicable provisions of Rules 580 (b), UB-2 (1) or 22B-1 (b). All reports, exceptions, briefs and other papers filed in connection with any hearing pursuant to Section 15 (b) or Section 19 (a) (3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 shall first be made available to the public on the opening date of public hearing on the merits before the commission."

Over Million 1936 Fords Manufactured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dearborn, Mich.

THE 1,000,000th Ford V-8 1936 car was produced Thursday, it is announced at the Ford home offices.

At the conclusion of the day's work on Aug. 20, total production of the 1936 Ford V-8 series had reached 1,000,131 units, it was said.

Ford production is now running at the rate of 4500 cars daily, manufacture having been resumed last Monday after a week's vacation shutdown at the Rouge plant.

SEC and Gen. Motors Officers Differ Over Ownership of Stock

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission reported acquisitions by General Motors Management Corporation of stock in General Motors Corporation and assignment of interest in the securities to nine officers of the latter company.

In their reports to the commission, the officers disclaimed "beneficial interest" in the stock. Securities commission officials explained this was a legal term meaning a denial of ownership, the assumption being that title to the stock still rests with General Motors Management Corporation.

General Motors Management Corporation acquired the stock when it retired a portion of its indebtedness to General Motors and drew down stock which had been in escrow as security. The securities commission report showed that interest in this stock was assigned to the nine officers.

The largest assignment of interest was listed for William S. Knudsen, of Detroit, an officer and director of General Motors Corporation, with 88 shares of General Motors common in June, 176 shares in May and 92 shares in April.

The commission reported some of the other interest assignments as Lawrence P. Fisher of Detroit, an officer, 125 shares of common, and William A. Fisher, of Detroit, an officer and director, 125 shares of common.

Farmers in Drought Areas to Be Given Extension on Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, said that farmers in drought areas who owe money to FCA agencies "will get extended time in which to meet their payments provided their cases are meritorious."

"No blanket extension of interest payments is contemplated," said the head of the federal agency which supervises more than $3,000,000,000 loaned out on both long and short term crits to farmers.

"Where the drought or grasshoppers have caused extensive crop failure and seriously restricted income," Mr. Myers said, the FCA agencies "will consider extension—treating each case on its own merits."

The Farm Credit head predicted, however, that even in the areas hardest hit many borrowers will repay loans from livestock sales or reserves.

Mr. Myers said farmers voluntarily paid $45,000,000 on the principal of their indebtedness last year, although not required to make principal payments until 1938. He said normal payments would have been only $41,000,000.

Argentina May Send U. S. More Corn in '36

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government economists said that the drought-shortened domestic crop and the lower price of Argentine corn May push the volume of corn imports from that country this year above the 33,466,137-bushel total of 1933.

Discussing the situation privately, the economists said the value of the imports also might exceed the figure recorded last year, when the United States Commerce Department estimated corn valued at $14,794,724 at Argentine ports was brought into the United States in the wake of the 1934 drought.

This possibility was envisioned as the number of countries officially designated as drought territory and eligible for federal emergency relief climbed past the 5000-mark.

New designations put the entire state of Kansas on the list and two additional counties in both Iowa and Kentucky. The national total rose to 1021 counties in 22 states.

At this time in the 1934 drought, there were 1100 emergency drought counties and 321 secondary drought counties. The latter classification is not in use this year.

Roads Cut Freight Rates To Aid Drought Sections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Now effective, certain western and middle western railroads will use for the next 60 days, at least, freight rates one third lower on coarse grains, such as corn, oats and barley, soy bean and linseed meal and cake, hulls, and other less common feeds and feed mixtures shipped into the drought areas of North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Authority for the new rates was granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This is the first reduction made in 1936 on shipments of concentrated feeds into the drought territories.

The new rates do not apply to cottonseed meal and cake since these products originate in territories other than that served by the carriers which have granted the reduction on concentrates.

Cotton in Brazil Now Second Crop Following Coffee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAO PAULO, Brazil—The cotton industry of Brazil, which 10 years ago was virtually non-existent, now has moved into second place after coffee among Brazil's industries. America, as well as American policy, has undoubtedly fostered it. It is gossiped here that one of the fundamental reasons which brought one of the largest American concerns into the business was its opposition to the AAA in the United States and its desire to prove by its own action that "American cotton growers were forced out of the country."

Study Japanese Market

Just at the moment a commission of Brazilian experts is en route to Japan in order to study ways and means of increasing cotton exports from Brazil to that country. Recent statistics reveal that this year Brazil has exported 50,000 bales to the land of the Rising Sun as against 20,000 in 1935.

Japanese participate in the cotton industry of Brazil directly. Many have plantations, where in spite of enormous costs, they still reap a profit. An incredible story has gone the rounds that in some localities Japanese pay as rent the full value of the land and still manage to come out in black ink. These cases must be the exception because the organization of the Japanese immigrants seems to be as efficient as it is intelligent. The Japanese colonists have the constructive and interested help of their consulates, of technical experts, and of organizers and lawyers who handle all the details connected with the purchase or renting of land. Even their labor is brought to them in well-organized squads and for certain stipulated contract prices. For each group there are a cook and other assistants.

Nevertheless this correspondent knows actually of one instance where a Japanese who wished to branch out on his own "rented" a farm for five years only to find out that the price agreed on, 20 contos, or approximately $1200, the full value of the land in a district where land is relatively cheap, was not for the five years but for a year. In spite of this, this grower, who, like most of the others, works hard, efficiently and neatly, is making a handsome profit.

Japanese Ship Cotton

The Japanese carry most of the cotton they buy in their own ships. Their fleet is known all around South America and until recently provided the only means of transportation between the east coast of South America and New Orleans.

Unlike coffee, and in spite of irregularities, cotton has increased so fantastically because scientific knowledge was brought to bear on the industry in its infancy.

Chicago's Business Slows Up but Still Is Better Than 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Although the pace of general business here has quieted down somewhat after the recent flurry of unusually heavy activity for autumn and winter, the pace is still well ahead of the corresponding period a year ago, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Retailers did well last week, with early buying for school and college students and other seasonal purchasing in the ascendancy. Wholesalers reported better general reaction in rural areas, with recent rains doing much to dispel the curtailment in commitments occasioned by the drought.

Steel production in Chicago moved forward with expectation of further increased tempo as automobile sales reach expected peaks. Railroads also continue buyers. Other local durable goods industries are making small additions to their working forces. The previous high marks being set by the public utilities are holding.

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Economics in the Campaign

Extremism Obscures Fact Reform Here to Stay—Real Issue Is: What Kind of Reform?

By H. B. E.

(Continued from Page 1)

One of the last articles by Will Rogers told of attending a meeting of financiers engaged in lambasting Mr. Roosevelt. Jesse H. Jones happened to be sitting next to him. When the last tirade was over, Jesse Jones, who had been scribbling while the oratory was on, handed Will Rogers his handiwork. The humorist found it to be a list of the debts which all the speakers owed the government!

Many of the reasons which I have picked up from time to time for this hostility are essentially personal. These are cloaked behind a whispering campaign which takes the form of club room stories at the President's expense.

In 1933 the butt of such jokes was the banker; now it is the White House. That sort of thing is vilification, not controversy. As for the political grounds for big business hostility, some of these do not ring altogether true. There is a wide difference, I suggest, between the argument that the New Deal seeks to over-supervise economic enterprise and the indictment that Mr. Roosevelt is a Communist or a Fascist. The indictment conceals rather than reveals the issues as between President Roosevelt and Governor Landon.

Underlying some of the hostility I seem to sense a feeling of chagrin—chagrin that reform is still paramount in the President's reform-recovery objectives. What is this Reform? It is the summation of the many reforms which go to make up the complex known as the New Deal. It is the building up and maintaining by Government intervention of a *more equitable distribution of income as between farm and factory and as between capital and labor*. I do not say that all the reforms are well conceived or well administered; even that they will achieve their objective. In some cases, rather the reverse. The aim, however, is a more equitable income distribution.

Such an ideal used to be a vision which saw the light only in such blueprints as President Hoover's commissions. In 1933 it came to be shared generally by the country. To the army of social reformers were joined an army of business men who were doing their bookkeeping in red ink. Strange bedfellows! Many quondam conservatives in the business world were sincere about their conversion. Others, however, were animated by fright. Reform was compounded of social justice and fear. It pushed Mr. Roosevelt himself into a series of policies which he himself had not envisaged when he became President.

It is these fright-reformers who now constitute new support for the bitter-enders among Mr. Roosevelt's opponents. Subconsciously they embraced reform as pep talk in promoting recovery. That it would ever get in the way of an old-fashioned recovery was not envisaged. In some high places, indeed, there was the subconscious expectation that it would degenerate into a historical footnote to a period, like the New Nationalism, the New Freedom, and the New Era. So they are chagrined to find that Mr. Roosevelt took reform as seriously as the most zealous social reformer; that he kept it on top. What, in other words, the voters who sent him to the White House found in Mr. Roosevelt was, in Dorothy Thompson's analogy, a Jane Addams! It is a rude awakening for those who joined in the cry in 1933 that he should "save" the country.

Business in general is a believer in using government only for the promotion of business. The moneyed community is not generally eager to agree to any income re-distribution ostensibly at their expense. The system to which both adhere is traditionally but mistakenly called *laissez faire*. Let well enough alone! But to think that a return to *laissez faire* is practical politics is to kick against the pricks. The spread of the factory system has made such a hope impossible. What has grown up side by side with government in political affairs is private government in economic affairs. In the economists' language, personal administration rather than impersonal market trading has become the essential feature of the factory system. Americans in 1934 backed Mr. Roosevelt because he insisted on government becoming an economic as well as a poltical government. This objective, I believe, is the American people's more than Mr. Roosevelt's.

This is why I believe that those who are supporting Governor Landon because they think he is a believer in *laissez faire* are courting disillusionment. Why is the Governor so anxious to avoid any appearance of consorting with gentlemen of corporate affiliations? Surely because he is also a reformer in the above sense of the word. A cynical New Yorker of my acquaintance says he is going to vote for the Kansan because he wants to be on hand when Eastern Republicans "open the new package they have bought." Certainly the westerner for whom the Republican candidate speaks is a rugged individualist. But he is conscious also of what Governor Landon in his first campaign speech in the East described but did not explain as a "lack of balance in our economic structure." And no economic philosophy or adherence to old institutions will curb the westerner's demand on government to rectify it. For, if there is one idea that Mr. Roosevelt has sold to the American farmer, it is the idea of farm-factory "parity." It was the farmer who was the victim of a *laissez faire* that didn't exist. And he is not going to be the victim any longer.

How to restore and maintain the economic balance of which Governor Landon spoke should be the material for political debate (though thus far the issue has not been brought into focus), and the business world ought to realize it. We should be arguing, "What are the alternative methods of attaining the goal of a better distributed national income?"

Dyeing Concerns' Income Seen As Consistently Poor

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Trade Commission reports that dyeing and finishing companies have "consistently made the most unfavorable showing" of any operators in the silk and rayon textile industry in rate of return on investment.

For the first half of 1935, the commission said, their return on investments showed a loss of 4.63 per cent, compared with losses of 6.09 per cent in 1933 and 3.80 per cent in 1934.

Reports also were given for "throwing," or spinning companies and for weaving companies. These were broken down between "stock" companies, which buy their own raw materials and operate self-sufficiently, and "commission" companies, which perform processing services for owners on a commission basis.

In the first half of 1935, throwing and weaving stock companies were listed with an aggregate loss of 2.97 per cent, while throwing and weaving commission companies had a 3.02 per cent loss. This compared with respective losses of 2.22 and 1.21 per cent in 1933 and 3.19 and 0.39 per cent in 1934.

The figures were not strictly comparable, however, because the number of reporting companies varied for the different years.

Container Makers Have Good Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An element of uncertainty has been injected into the outlook for the metal and glass container companies by the drought, asserts Standard Statistics Company. Nevertheless, it now appears that the chief effect will be to prevent 1936 gains from being as large as otherwise would have been the case. Because of increased sales of containers to other consumers, total production volume should slightly exceed even the relatively satisfactory levels of the past year, adds Standard.

The fruit and vegetable canning pack this year is expected to be about 20 per cent less than in 1935, when it was estimated that 6,000,000,000 cans were used by the packers. This points to a reduction of about 1,200,000,000 cans in demand from this source. Demand for other types of containers, however, is expected to increase by more than this amount.

Sales of cans for automobile lubricating oils are also rising sharply. The reduction in the price of canned oil to 25 cents a quart, the price at which oil previously was sold largely in bulk, has been primarily responsible. Several hundred million more cans than in 1935 will probably be required from this source.

Customs Received Increase 13 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A marked increase of business in the customs service of the United States is shown for the 1935-1936 fiscal period as compared with 1934-1935, according to the Bureau of Customs.

Total collections aggregated $411,795,065, an increase of 13 per cent over total collections for the previous fiscal year. Of this amount $386,941,340 represented duties collected on imports which is an increase of 12.2 per cent over the duties collected during the fiscal year 1935.

The number of entries for the last year aggregated 2,712,954, an increase of 13.4 per cent over the previous year.

Vessels numbering 29,600 entered United States waters direct from foreign ports, as compared with 28,524 a year ago, an increase of 3.8 per cent. There was an increase of 7.5 per cent in the number of automobiles entering the United States and an increase of 6.2 per cent in the number of persons crossing the borders.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Stocks fell out of bed Friday and left a gap on the downside as general selling carried the whole list indiscriminately downward to the sharpest fall since April. All the market gain since early July has now been wiped out.

There was no easy explanation. Efforts to pin the bear market on the Spanish civil war carried little weight, particularly in view of the tranquillity of the London market. However, there is some expectation that the present good rate of business cannot continue without some set-back such as might seasonally be expected in late August.

In this respect the steel shares present a rather paradoxical picture. They are now about as low as a month or more ago, despite the fact that at that time steel operations were expected to drop in August to 50 per cent. Instead they have held up to the high levels of the year, with predictions that they will hold to this level for another month. In addition the CIO drive has not made much headway, though it has probably stimulated the demand for another wage increase. The rails, like the steels, have ignored the favorable carloadings and earnings reports.

Sentiment Toward President

One of the current explanations of the decline is a surmise in the Street that sentiment has recently shifted back toward the President, as it usually does when he goes fishing, keeps quiet, or attacks royalists. Election odds are more favorable to the official incumbent, being around 8 to 5 against 7 or 6 to 5 a few weeks ago.

This explanation is supported by the action of the utilities, the Administration's economic public enemy number one. The action of these stocks this summer has largely been in response to political developments. One of the political factors now unfavorably affecting the group is the apparent intention of the TVA authorities to follow the program favored by Mr. Lilienthal whom the President recently reappointed for nine years. This calls for as rapid an expansion into private utility territory as can be accomplished before the constitutionality of the whole power program is brought before the Supreme Court. While such a program affects directly only the southern subsidiaries of Commonwealth & Southern and two or three companies in the Bond and Share group, it indicates a policy which can ultimately spread through the country by means of the other power and quasi-flood control and navigation projects laid out or under consideration.

One item of business statistics has not quite the full meaning it appears to have. Electric power output is up about 15 per cent from last year, but of the increased output only about seven per cent is due to larger domestic consumption. The rest is chiefly industrial, which brings much lower prices than domestic The increase in domestic consumption is the more disappointing in view of the phenomenal sales of electric appliances in the last year.

One more reason is assigned for the decline in the market, namely, that stocks are over-appraised on a price-times-earnings basis. The Wall Street Journal has recently published stories showing that 15 leading industrial common stocks are now selling at about 20 times current earnings against 10 times in 1926, while rail-earning power is being valued about 2½ times as high as in 1926.

More and more attention is being paid to the uptrend in commodity prices. Last week's conspicuous example was platinum, boosted $10 an ounce to $53, compared with a war-time high of $160 and a depression low under $30. The anticipated mark-up of domestic copper to 10 cents did not come off due to Kennecott's refusal to go along, and instead it is now likely that American production will be increased. Another metal whose price has been firm recently is lead. Talk of a fall advance in steel, on top of the second-quarter advance, is already several weeks old and is tied in with wage advance talk. Pig iron is strong and scrap steel very strong. Of course the spectacular advance has been in farm commodities affected by drought, with corn above wheat, hogs at the highest since 1929, and bull markets in the satellite commodities, lard, cottonseed oil, eggs and butter. Cotton has been strong enough this year for the Government to sell out about 1,500,000 bales. Even potatoes (non-restricted) are in a bull market.

Commercial Loans Up

As expected, the 50 per cent increase in reserve requirements, which went into effect nine days ago, has had no effect whatever on the money market. Excess reserves of all member banks declined from $3,170,000,000 to $1,810,000,000, or only $90,000,000 short of the Reserve Board's guess a month ago About $115,000,000 was drawn out of New York by correspondent banks, but this left New York banks with excess reserves of a shade under $600,000,000, considerably more than previously calculated, and no appreciable pull of further funds out of New York is expected to result. Local excess reserves were around $1,200,000,000 before the new requirements went into effect.

Commercial loans are showing a distinct upward trend, practically for the first time since 1929. A steady increase in the "all other loans" category has continued since February, with a $43,000,000 increase last week and $40,000,000 the previous week. Reporting member banks in 101 cities show "all other" loans of $3,683,000,000, an increase of $400,000,000 since the year's low on February 26.

Capital flotations last week were large only on account of the highly successful offering of General Motors Acceptance Corporation's $100,000,000 of debentures. Innoucous desuetude is expected again this week. Last week saw the final closing of the syndicate books on the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit $110,000,000 offered last April. Considerable equipment trust financing is expected in coming months.

Lumber Production Rises 13 P.C. in Week Over 1935

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reports production at 567 lumber mills totaled 254,333,000 feet during the week ended Aug. 15, or 13 per cent greater than the total for the corresponding week in 1935.

Shipments during the week totaled 210,766,000 feet, "almost a record low since March," the association said.

Booked orders totaled 255,492,000 feet.

"This was the first week in four months in which orders were in excess of production," the association said.

At the end of the week the industry stood at 70 per cent of the 1929 weekly production average and 60 per cent of 1929 shipments.

Crook Ready to Drive Motorboat to New World Record—Giants vs. Cardinals

Strong Wind Delays Mile Time Trial

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 24 (AP)—A strong west wind that kicked up whitecaps delayed today until late afternoon the start of motorboat mile time trials on the North Shrewsbury.

Melvin Crook of Upper Montclair, N. J., whose Betty V won the national sweepstakes title for the third consecutive year yesterday, had his boat ready to attempt to better the mile speed mark of 82.759 for single engine boats he set at Washington, D. C., last year.

Crook said his craft was capable of doing better than 85 miles an hour, but after two days of hard racing in the salt water because of a cross wind, he expressed doubt he would be able to get the full speed from the streamlined Betty V.

George B. Ward Jr., of Wilmington, Del., whose Hi-Ho II yesterday set a world's record of 50.251 miles an hour for Class E inboard runabouts, tried out the mile straightaway, but said because of the rough water he did not think he would try for a record.

Outboard drivers said the water was too choppy to risk their frail craft.

Interest centered chiefly on the Class X outboard time trials, in which Fred Jacoby Jr., North Bergen (N. J.) professional and Bedford Davie of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., planned to try to better the unofficial mark of approximately 74 miles an hour made recently by Jean Dupuy of Paris, France.

Crook, who set a new sweepstakes record of 63.114 miles an hour in the first 15-mile heat of the sweepstakes Saturday, won the second heat easily yesterday, but loafed through the third heat in which he finished second. He trailed a lap behind Ma-Ja II, driven by Jack Rutherfrd of Port Washington, L. I.

The Betty V won her third straight title with 1100 points. The Ma-Ja II was second with 850, and the Jay-Dee, driven by Mrs. Jack Rutherfurd, was third with 600.

Mrs. Rutherfurd, who finished second in the first two heats, surprised in the final heat by setting a new lap record of 65.589 miles an hour. She appeared on her way to a new sweepstakes record when the waterpump of her engine broke on the sixth and final lap, forcing her from the race. She had averaged 63.684 miles an hour—the fastest time any American woman has ever made in motorboat competition. The old lap record, which she bettered, was 64.3 and was made by Crook two years ago.

U. S. Track Tourists Win in Four Events

KARLSTAD, Swed., Aug. 24 (AP)—Two great sprint duels between Foy Draper of Whittier, Calif., and Marthinus Thenuissen of South Africa featured an international track meet here yesterday as the American tourists chalked up four victories.

Theunissen won the 100-meter dash in which both he and Draper were timed in 10.6s. The American turned the tables in the 200 meters, finishing inches ahead as the watches caught both in 22.1s. Akestenqvist of Sweden was third in 22.5s.

Dave Albritton of Cleveland scored his usual easy victory in the high jump, clearing two meters (6ft. 6¾-in.), and placed third behind Erik Lidman of Sweden and Lawrence O'Connor of Canada in the 110 meter high hurdles. He was timed in 15.3s. for this event against 14.6 for Lidman and 15 flat for O'Connor. Torgersen of Norway was second in the high jump at 1.70 meters (5ft. 6 15-16in.)

Ken Carpenter of Compton, Calif., won the discus with a throw of 49.47 meters (162ft. 3 43-64in.) while Sten Bergh of Sweden was second with 48.76 meters (159ft. 11 25-32in.). Earle Meadows of Fort Worth, Texas, cleared four meters (13ft. 1 5-32in.) to win the pole vault from Gustafsson of Sweden, whose best height was 3.80 meters (12ft. 5⅝in.).

Don Lash's greatest ambition is to run in the Tokyo Olympic Marathon in 1940.

Where to Dine

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No Liquor Sold or Served

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"No Beer but Good Food"
A Varied Menu Featuring Chicken Pie and Steak Dinner 75c
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Drives Betty V to Victory

Wide World

Melvin Crook, Upper Montclair, N. J., Wins National Sweepstakes Title for Third Consecutive Year

Record List of Over 1000 Golfers Out to Qualify

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—The United States amateur golf championship, left without an owner when Lawson Little decided to play for cash instead of cups, will be the objective of a record collection of more than 1000 players when the sectional qualifying rounds start on 30 sun-browned courses tomorrow.

The entry list, increasing annually, touched the new high mark of 1120 this year, but 30 of the 210 places in the tournament at the Garden City (N. Y.) Golf Club Sept. 14 to 19 already have been allotted.

Exemptions

Exemptions awarded to eight former title-holders and 16 British invaders, including the 10 members of the British Walker Cup team, accounted for 24 places, while six qualified in California two weeks ago.

James B. McHale of San Gabriel, Calif.; Roger Kelly of Los Angeles and Winfield Day of Chicago passed the test at Los Angeles. Matias Palacio of San Francisco and Ernest Peiper Jr. and Don Edwards of San Jose succeeded at San Francisco.

Former Champions

Tomorrow all but two members of the American Walker cup squad of 11 are due to battle with the others. Capt. Francis Ouimet and George Dunlap were admitted as former champions.

Of the others, four have elected to tackle the tough metropolitan district at Winged Foot, where 206 players will compete for 31 qualifying berths. They are George Voigt, the only New Yorker, Albert (Scotty) Campbell and Harry Givan of Seattle and Reynolds Smith of Dallas.

Omaha's Johnny Goodman, Walter Emery of Oklahoma and Atlanta's Charley Yates will compete in their home districts, where they should have little trouble making the grade. Ed White, the Texan, is entered at Philadelphia and Johnny Fischer at Boston.

Regardless of where they are playing, it is almost certain one or two will fail to make the grade. Since the sectional tests were inaugurated in 1931 it has become almost a tradition that the "dark horses" pick these rounds to do their best shooting at the expense of the stars.

Par Busters

Dark or otherwise, there will be plenty of competition all down the line. At Winged Foot the list includes such par busters as Dick Jones and Eugene Homans, both of whom have been amateur finalists, Tommy Goodwin, Ray Billows, Charlie Mayo Jr., Willie Turnesa, Rudy Knepper, Dick Chapman, Eddie Driggs and Jack Munger.

As for the other districts, here are a few samples picked at random:

New Orleans has four entries for one qualifying place and Fred Haas, the Canadian amateur champion, is one of the four. Goodman's chief rival at Omaha probably will be Rodney Bliss Jr.

Chicago offers Johnny Lehman, Jack Westland and Gus Moreland among a flock of others; at Detroit Chuck Kocsis, Intercollegiate champion, Chris Brinke and Jack Nash of London, Ont., head a big field.

Some of the other leading entries are: Denver, Rufus King; Des Moines, Billy Cordingly; Richmond, Robby Riegel; Houston, Billy Howell; Cleveland, Maurice McCarthy; Atlanta, Crawford Rainwater; Birmingham, Sam Perry, and Washington, Claude Rippy, the flashy runner-up for the national public links tourney.

Every district can offer the same sort of stiff competition. The first requirement for entry is a handicap of three or less and that means good golf wherever it is played.

Semipro Ball Teams In Two Night Games

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 24 (AP)—An all-day rest period was called today in the national semipro baseball tournament, but the bats will crack again tonight and two more teams are bound to drop out. All four of tonight's contenders have been defeated once, and the second loss eliminates.

Wichita, Kas., will meet Elgin, Ill., and the Bismarck, N. D., national champions, will play Flint, Mich. Elgin won the right to play Wichita by eliminating the Akron, Ohio, team 8 to 5 last night. In the other night game Arkansas City, Kas., handed Duncan Okla., its first defeat 7—4.

Two teams were put out of the running yesterday when Hollywood defeated Franklin, Mass., 6 to 3, and Elkin, N. C., turned back Gadsden, Ala., 5 to 4.

Rhythm Captures Yacht Title

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Pequot entry, Rhythm, sailed by John Abberley and John Middlebrook and representing central Long Island Sound, won the Atlantic coast star class yachting championship and the Bedford trophy Saturday, although two Nantucket Sound entries led the field in the final race of the series. Rhythm finished fourth to bring its total to 54 points, three more than Rascal, Frank E. Campbell's western Long Island Sound entry, which came in third. Lewis A. Hallock's Tempest, one of the Moriches Bay title defenders, had 49 points, and the other, Harry Meislahn's Sunbeam, finished with 47.

Morton Holds Dake to Chess Draw

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24 (AP)—Harold Morton of Providence, R. I., New England chess champion, held Arthur Dake, thrice a member of America's international team, to a draw last night in first round of the masters' tournament of the American Chess Federation. Dake of Portland, Ore., had the top score, 10-1, in the qualifying round which ended Saturday. Twelve players entered the masters' tournament and the remainder of the field of 50 were divided between the masters' consolation and the Class A tournaments.

U. S. Track Stars Win Again

PARIS, Aug. 24 (AP)—American Olympic track and field athletes, duplicating the United States victory at Berlin, defeated teams of Japanese and French in a triangular meet before 20,000 spectators in Colombes Stadium yesterday. Scattering their strength through the events, the Americans took 13 first places for a winning total of 131½ points. The Japanese groups scored 82½ to nose out the French squad by half a point.

Miss Walsh Lowers Own Mark

WARSAW, Aug. 24 (AP)—Stella Walsh (Walasiewicz), Polish Olympic runner from Cleveland, smashed her own listed world record for the 80-meter dash when she was timed in 9.6s., two tenths of a second under her previous mark. She also won the 100-meters dash in 11.9s. Kathe Krauss of Germany was second in both races.

Amusements

BOSTON

California Net Stars Win Titles In Public Tennis

ST. LOUIS Aug. 24 (AP)—The veteran Ted Drewes, four times singles champion of the nation's public parks, topped his tennis record yesterday with another title when he led his St. Louis partner, Bob Norton, to a four-set victory in doubles.

The St. Louisans defeated Scott Rexinger and Stuart Cornell of Minneapolis, 6—1, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3 in the final round of the national public parks tennis tournament.

Elizabeth Deike, Pasadena, Calif., retained her women's singles crown when she defeated Helen Germaine of New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Drewes' victory was especially sweet to him because five times before he had reached the final round of doubles and five times had been defeated.

The lanky Drewes played spectacularly, scoring many "kills" at the net and scampering about the court to aid his stubby partner. For Scott Rexinger, former big ten tennis champion, it was an off day.

Miss Deike, in her triumph, employed a blazing service and powerful drives to deep court to keep the Manhattan challenger chasing desperately across the baseline.

The big Pasadena girl's victory gave California both singles titles in the 1936 tournament as it followed a finals triumph Saturday for Louis Wetherell, 20-year-old University of Southern California star from Los Angeles.

A well-developed chop stroke, which Miss Germaine had used to cut down other formidable opponents, did not bother the west coast champion's hard-driving game. Both played in deep court, rarely coming to the net.

Miss Deike ran through the tournament with the loss of but one set—that to Marjorie Lauderbach of Los Angeles in the semifinal round.

Wetherell became singles champion of the nation's public parks over the week end when he defeated Carl Fischer of Detroit, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

The Californian's net game crumpled Fischer's hitherto unyielding base-line defense. Declining to contest backcourt shots with his stolid opponent, Wetherell invariably came quickly up to try for an overhead "kill." His fierce smashes at the net gave him 64 placements, while the 37 for his opponent resulted mostly from lobs.

Wetherell's victory brought the men's title to California, famed for its tennis luminaries, for the first time since Cranston Holman won the 1923 tournament.

Detroit suffered its second title setback when its defending women's doubles champions, Constance O'Donovan and Mrs. Esther Politzer, went down in the finals before the driving play of Edna Smith and Irene David of Cleveland, 6—4, 6—2.

The new doubles champions upset the Michigan defenders with smashes that carried deep to baseline corners. The 4ft. 11in. Miss Smith spearheaded the attack.

Alekhine Defeats Euwe In International Chess

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Aug. 24 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France defeated Dr. Max Euwe, Netherlands, the world champion, in an adjourned game of the international chess tournament yesterday. There were 81 moves.

Dr. Euwe dropped to a tie for second place with Reuben Fine, United States, leaving M. Botvinnik of Russia first. Samuel Reshevsky, United States, is fourth. The leading scores:

Botvinnik, 7½—2½; Euwe and Fine, 7—3; Reshevsky, 7—4.

Prepare Course For Open Golf Tourney Early

BIRMINGHAM, Mich. (AP) — The 1937 national open golf championship is almost a year away but already the Oakland Hills Country Club is making preparations for it.

Construction of new tees has been started on four holes. The layout will measure 7007 yards for the open as compared to its present length of 6880. Par will be changed from 35-37—72 to 36-36—72. The revisions were recommended by Joseph G. Dey Jr. executive secretary of the United States Golf Association, who came here recently to examine the course.

Changes in par will involve the eighth and fourteenth holes, A new tee will be built on the eighth, increasing its length to 502 yards and making it par 5. The front tee will be played on No. 14, making that hole a 455-yard par-4.

Scores Should Stay Down

Herb Shave, greenskeeper at Oakland Hills for the last 16 years, has started the task of getting the greens in top shape for the open.

Shave announces that players planning to compete in the open need not have any fears that the traps will be as difficult as they were at Oakmont in 1935 when scores skyrocketed and Sam Parks Jr., unknown Pittsburgh professional, was able to come home a victor with 299 strokes.

"The sand in our 105 traps will be smooth," Shave says.

The veteran greenskeeper, who has prepared Oakland Hills for a number of championships, believes that a score of 288, even par, will be good enough to win next year's open.

Bothersome Breeze

"There is always a strong wind at Oakland Hills and this breeze will trouble the players," Shave declares.

Championships are nothing new to Oakland Hills. The western open was held here in 1922. In 1924 Cyril Walker won the national open at Oakland Hills with a score of 297, three strokes better than Bobby Jones. Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare won the women's national here in 1929. In 1935 the western junior championship, and in 1936 the western junior girls' tournament was staged on the course.

From the standpoint of the spectator, Oakland Hills will be an ideal site for the open, inasmuch as there are a number of vantage points on the hilly layout from which play on three or more holes may be observed.

Oakland Hills is located 18 miles from downtown Detroit.

M. G. A. Announces Lower Handicaps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Indications of the golf players who will be expected to be prominent as representatives of the home district in the coming National amateur championship at Garden City are made in the promotions to lower handicaps just made public by the Metropolitan Golf Association, on the eve of the local tryouts for the 31 positions allotted to the section at the Winged Foot Golf Club tomorrow.

The former National champion, George T. Dunlap Jr., of Pomonok Country Club, who by reason of his former victory is exempt from qualifying, has been moved into the low list of one handicap players, as also has Ray Billows, the Empire State winner last year, who resides at Poughkeepsie, and represents the Dutchess Golf and Country Club. He failed by narrow margins to win any of the major tournaments this summer, being second to Dunlap in the metropolitan and to Thomas Goodwin in the Empire State. He won the Sweetser victory tourney, however, and is regarded as a strong contender.

Jess W. Sweetser, another former National champion, has been moved from three to two, and Charles Whitehead of Forsgate, New Jersey champion, also moves from three to two.

The others in the lowest handicap class, who retain their places, are Goodwin, J. E. Parker Jr., William Turnesa and George J. Voigt, while Edmund H. Driggs Jr., Edmund R. Held, Eugene V. Homans, Charles H. Mayo Jr., Dominick Morano, Sydney W. Noyes Jr., Frank Strafaci, Mark J. Stuart, and T. Suffern Taylor Jr., are the others with handicaps of two. All of these, as well as Billows and Whitehead, are among the participants of the tryouts tomorrow, with Sweetser in the exempt class.

Under the new arrangements, by which players from outside the section can apply for transfer, three Texans and a Seattle player have moved into the local group, Reynolds Smith of Dallas, Fred Borsodi and Jack Munger, while the Washington representative is Harry Givan, who is a member of the American Walker Cup team.

Both of the courses at Winged Foot will be used, half the field starting on each and finishing on the other. They will be sent off in threesomes, starting at eight in the morning.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

RED BANK, N. J.—Melvin Cook drives Betty V to third straight victory in national sweepstakes speedboat race as Mrs. Maude Rutherford, in Jay Dee, sets new lap record of 65.589 miles per hour.

PARIS—American Olympic athletes win 13 events to defeat Japan and France in triangular track meet.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Standings (three leading hitters in each league):

	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Averill, Indians	119	483	103	186	.385
Gehrig, Yank's	120	454	140	172	.379
Weatherly, Ind.	56	242	49	91	.376
Mize, Cardinals	90	284	61	105	.370
Medwick, Cards	118	488	88	179	.367
P. Waner, Pir.	113	444	76	160	.360

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	78	41	.655
Cleveland	67	53	.558
Detroit	65	56	.537
Chicago	63	57	.525
Washington	62	59	.512
Boston	60	62	.492
St. Louis	72	45	.615
Philadelphia	43	78	.355

Results Aug. 22

Chicago 9, Detroit 3.
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 0.
New York 3, Boston 2 (13 innings).
Washington 12, Philadelphia 8.
Philadelphia 7, Washington 6.

Results Aug. 23

New York 5, Boston 3.
Boston 6, New York 3.
Washington 9, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 9, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago 4, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 1.

Owens Returns to United States

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Jesse Owens, Ohio State's great Negro athlete, winner of four gold medals in the Olympic Games, arrived from Europe in the liner Queen Mary today and declared he had definitely decided only on one thing—that he would return to Ohio State for another year to get his degree in physical education.

Danish Girl Lowers Record

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Aug. 24 (AP)—Reghnhild Hveger, the Danish girl who finished second to Rita Mastenbroeck of Holland in the Olympic women's 400 meters freestyle event, swam 1000 meters in 14m. 35.6s. yesterday to shatter the world record to 14:44.8, made by Helene Madison of Seattle in 1931.

CLEVELAND—Huisache team of Houston, Texas, wins national intercircuit polo title, beating Hunting Valley, Cleveland, 7-5

KARLSTAD, Sweden—Touring American track stars win four events in international meet.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Bobby Riggs defeats Frankie Parker, 8—6, 6—4, 8—10, 3—6, 6—1, in Newport Casino tennis final; Don Budge and Gene Mako rout Parker and Gregory Mangiin in doubles.

MANCHESTER, Mass. — Helen Jacobs conquers Alice Marble, 6—3, 0—6, 6—4, to win Essex Club invitation tennis tourney; Miss Marble and Kay Stammers beat Miss Jacobs and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, 8—6, 2—6, 8—6.

ST. LOUIS—Elizabeth Deike retains national public parks tennis crown, beating Helen Germaine, 6—1, 6—1; Ted Drewes and Bob Norton win mens doubles, defeating Scott Rexinger and Stuart Cornell, 6—1, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

CHARLEVOIX, Mich. — Ernie Sutter upsets Harris Coggeshall, 6—4, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, and Catherine Wolf beats Elizabeth Kesting, 6—3, 7—9, 6—2, in finals of Michigan Riviera tournament.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Wilbur Shaw wins 100-mile auto race after world record for mile on dirt track is broken twice in trials.

NEW YORK—Lou Gehrig hits fortieth home run of season.

BEVERLY, Mass.—Lou Gregory beats Leslie Pawson by one yard in national 25-kilometer road run.

Bees Recall Nine

Secretary John Quinn of the Bees announced today that the following players have been recalled for the remainder of the season: Pitchers Al Blanche and Gene Ford, Infielder Earl Larson and Catcher Art Doll, from the Columbia club of the South Atlantic league; Darryl Berger, pitcher, from Augusta, Ga., of the same circuit; Infielder Ed Moriarty from Wilkes-Barre of the New York-Pennsylvania league; Outfielder John Tyler from Knoxville; First-Baseman Elbie Fletcher from Buffalo, and Outfielder Andy Pilney from Syracuse.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Helen Jacobs and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan won national women's doubles tennis title for second straight year; Jimmy Dykes signed to manage White Sox in 1936.

Three Years Ago

Walter Johnson signed to manage Cleveland.

Five Years Ago

Betty Nuthall and Eileen Whitingstall, England, defeated Helen Jacobs and Dorothy Round in finals of United States tennis championships.

'Sultan of Swat' Leaves Fine Record Covering 22 Years

Wide World

George Herman (Babe) Ruth

WHEN he sat in the grandstand at the Polo Grounds, New York City, and watched the opening game of the National League for 1936, no doubt George Herman "Babe" Ruth used the gold lifetime pass which was presented him by the National and American Leagues as a token of 22 years' service in major-league baseball. Certainly no other player ever did more to deserve one of these passes than the self-same "Sultan of Swat."

It was back in 1914 that the Babe made his first appearance as a member of the Boston Red Sox. He broke in as a left-handed pitcher and but for the fact that he was a great batter, he would undoubtedly have left a pitching record of 20 years or more that would have compared very favorably with that of any other boxman. But his batting changed his baseball career and he became the home-run king of all time.

He stayed with the Red Sox until 1920, when he was sold to the Yankees, where he remained until 1935. That year he was signed by the Boston Nationals; but he took part in only 28 games before retiring from the major leagues. His lifetime batting record follows:

League Record

Year	Club	G.	A. B.	R.	H.	S. B.	Avg.
1914	Boston Americans	5	10	1	2	0	.200
1915	Boston Americans	32	92	16	29	0	.315
1916	Boston Americans	67	136	18	37	0	.272
1917	Boston Americans	52	123	14	40	0	.325
1918	Boston Americans	95	317	50	95	6	.300
1919	Boston Americans	130	432	103	139	7	.322
1920	New York Americans	142	458	158	172	14	.376
1921	New York Americans	152	540	177	204	17	.378
1922	New York Americans	110	406	94	128	2	.315
1923	New York Americans	152	522	151	205	17	.393
1924	New York Americans	153	529	143	200	9	.378
1925	New York Americans	98	359	61	104	2	.290
1926	New York Americans	152	495	139	184	11	.372
1927	New York Americans	151	540	158	192	7	.356
1928	New York Americans	154	536	163	173	4	.323
1929	New York Americans	135	499	121	172	5	.345
1930	New York Americans	145	518	150	186	10	.359
1931	New York Americans	145	534	149	199	5	.373
1932	New York Americans	132	457	120	156	2	.341
1933	New York Americans	137	459	97	138	4	.301
1934	New York Americans	125	365	78	105	1	.288
1935	Boston Nationals	28	72	13	13	0	.181
Totals		2402	8399	2174	2873	123	.342

World Series Record

Year	Club	G.	A. B.	R.	H.	S. B.	Avg.
1915	Boston Americans	1	1	0	0	4	.000
1916	Boston Americans	1	5	0	0	0	.000
1918	Boston Americans	3	5	0	1	0	.200
1921	New York Americans	6	16	3	5	2	.313
1922	New York Americans	5	17	1	2	0	.118
1923	New York Americans	6	19	8	7	0	.368
1926	New York Americans	7	20	6	6	1	.300
1927	New York Americans	4	15	4	6	1	.400
1928	New York Americans	4	16	9	10	0	.625
1932	New York Americans	4	15	6	5	0	.333
Totals		41	129	37	42	4	.326

Templeton Team Beats Greentree

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 24—The Templeton polo team, which includes three members of the United States team that successfully defended the Westchester Cup at Hurlingham last spring, and also containing three of the players who captured the British open championship, and possession of the King George V. Trophy, proved that these victories were well justified yesterday, when they swamped the Greentree four, winners of the American open championship last year, by a score of 19 to 8, at Sands Point.

Michael George Phipps, Jimmy Mills, Stewart B. Iglehart and Winston F. C. Guest rode in that order, and their team play and the individual work of Phipps were the chief factors in the game. Phipps, Iglehart and Guest, with Eric Pedley, the Californian, were the Westchester Cup defenders, while Phipps, Mills and Guest, with Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., were the British open winners.

Phipps, as the spearpoint of the attack, broke loose with a scoring barrage of 12 goals, scoring in every chukker, while the support of Iglehart and the fine defense of Guest, were other outstanding factors. Mills was an effective number two, also, while the Templeton ponies, especially those ridden by Phipps, were the finest group seen this season.

G. H. (Pete) Bostwick, number one for Greentree, made a good display of his speed and fine riding, as well as greatly improved hitting skill, but his support, except in the later chukkers, lacked coherence, and his goal, the first of the game, was the lone score for Greentree, during the first half, to 12 for Templeton. Later, a rearrangement of the team, and greatly improved play by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., held the leaders on even terms, with seven goals each.

The Argntine team, now installed at Mitchel field, which will encounter the winners of the open championship at Meadow Brook, were in the stands, watching the Templeton play with careful scrutiny, as prospective opponents in the match for the Cup of the Americans.

The open will start next Saturday, on International Field, Meadow Brook, with games scheduled for Sunday, probably at Sands Point, Tuesday and Thursday, on other Meadow Brook Fields, and the final the following Saturday, on International Field, weather permitting. The winners will not play in the Waterbury Cup series this year, but will practice for the international match a week later. The draw and the final selections of fields will be announced early this week.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	72	45	.615
New York	72	46	.610
Chicago	68	50	.576
Pittsburgh	61	58	.513
Cincinnati	56	61	.479
Boston	53	64	.453
Brooklyn	47	70	.402
Philadelphia	41	76	.350

Results Aug. 22

St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 4.
Brooklyn 12, Philadelphia 3.
New York at Boston, rain.

Results Aug. 23

New York 3, Boston 2.
New York 6, Boston 1.
St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 8, Pittsburgh 6 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 5.
Philadelphia 5, Brooklyn 3.
Chicago 7, Cincinnati 0.

Over 500 Shooters In Opening Events

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 24 (AP)—More than 500 of America's shotgun artists competed in six national championship events today to officially launch the thirty-seventh Grand American Trapshoot program.

Up for decision today were the professional championship, the junior and subjunior titles, the veterans' laurels for shooters who have passed 70, the husband-and-wife event, and the champion of champions, in which the state title holders battle.

The quarter-mile area in front of the traps was due for a real barrage. With most marksmen firing 200 times and some practice rounds added, a total of 100,000 tarkets will be thrown, shells costing a total of $5000 fired, and almost four tons of lead blasted at the flying clays.

Perfect scores were required to win the professional and "champion of champions" races a year ago, Fred Tomlin breaking 200 in a row to top the professionals and Elmer Torge of Wales Centre, N. Y., doing the same to beat the other state champions. Torge won the Empire State crown again this year and is back for another try at national laurels.

Homer Clark, Jr., of Alton, Ill., is the defending junior champion, as the result of breaking 99 of 100 a year ago, while Otto Kiehl, of Pittsburg, Kan., did the same in taking the sub-junior event for youths under 15.

Charles (Sparrow) Young, grand old man of the traps from Springfield, Ohio, who broke 100 in a row from the 23-yard line to win the Grand American Handicap, the Friday headline event, in 1926, is the defending veterans' champion. He broke 196 of 200 in 1935, to take the prize, although he is nearly 80 years old.

Young broke 194 of 200 yesterday in the preliminary open championship and looms as the one to beat in the veterans' race. He's the Ohio State champion and also competes today in the champion of champions event.

The 1935 "husband and wife" title went to Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanders of Keysr, W. V., with a score of 382 of 400, Mrs. Sanders getting 192 of 200 and her husband 190.

American Association

Results Aug. 22

Louisville 12, Columbus 10.
St. Paul 9, Milwaukee 3.
Kansas City 5, Minneapolis 4.
Toledo 10, Indianapolis 7.

Results Aug. 23

Kansas City 3, Minneapolis 0.
Kansas City 5, Minneapolis 0.
Milwaukee 6, St. Paul 5.
Milwaukee 10, St. Paul 2.
Columbus 11, Louisville 2.
Louisville 12, Columbus 6.
Indianapolis 10, Toledo 6.
Indianapolis 8, Toledo 1.

World Auto Record Bettered

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 24 (AP)—The world's automobile record for a mile on a dirt track in AAA-sponsored competition was twice bettered last Saturday during time trials at the Illinois State Fair races. George Connor of San Bernadino, Calif., drove the mile in :38.15s. a few minutes after George (Doc) Mackenzie of Philadelphia made :38.67s. The previous record of :38.96s. was made by the late Frank Lockhart at Cleveland in 1927.

Negro Tennis Finals

XENIA, Ohio, Aug. 24 (AP)—Lloyd Scott, 19-year-old Prairie View, Texas, Negro, stroked his way to victory over Harmon Fitch of Winston Salem, N. C., late today to capture the national Negro men's tennis singles title, 6—4, 2—6, 1—6, 6—1, 6—4. Johnson C. Wells 16, Buffalo high school junior, beat William Willis Jr., of Plainfield, N. J., 6—2, 8—6 for the junior singles crown.

Giants Go West For Last Time; Yanks at Home

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The National League pennant race, which involved four clubs little more than a month ago, has boiled down to a duel between the Giants and Cardinals. As the Giants, Bees, Phillies and Dodgers started on their final western invasion today, the New York club stood within one-half game of the leading Cards and was on the crest of a 12-game winning streak.

For the second successive week, the Giants went undefeated. They made 64 base hits and scored 31 runs during six games, allowing opponents only 15 runs, for the outstanding defensive record of the week. At the same time, the Cardinals won four and lost one, playing a 10-inning tie game with the Pirates yesterday.

Cubs Fade

The Cubs, who looked unbeatable four weeks ago, are fading fast. They dropped four out of seven through the seven-day period and now stand a poor third in the race. Four full contests separate them from the Giants and 4½ from the Cards. Charlie Grimm is getting fair pitching, but except for one or two regulars, the club isn't hitting.

Their final western tour, which starts tomorrow in Cincinnati, will decide the fate of the Giants. The club is practically unbeatable at the Polo Grounds, but has not had a particularly impressive road record.

Manager Bill Terry, however, scoffs at the possibility of a collapse in the West. He contends that the Giants are "hot" and will maintain their drive in any ball park. They have won 31 of their last 36 games, probably one of the most remarkable late-season spurts in modern baseball history.

There are 37 games left on the New York schedule, and 23 of them are on the road. But, then, the Cards and also the Cubs must face a similar schedule, so the Giants are at no disadvantage. Terry's sensational pitching staff, with five men working regularly, is insurance against a decline of any length.

Meanwhile, the Giants' hometown rivals, the Yankees, are coasting toward the American League championship. Several times during the past two weeks the Yanks have slowed down to a walk, but even a walk seems fast enough in this year's junior circuit race. The Indians, in second place, were unable to take advantage of the slackened pace.

Lead by 11½ Games

During the past week, the Yankees won four and lost three. They made 65 hits and scored 29 runs. At the conclusion of yesterday's engagements they held an 11½-game advantage over the Indians, whose record for the seven days was three victories and two defeats.

For the next 10 days, the Yanks will entertain the western clubs at Yankee Stadium. They figure to have the flag clinched before the middle of September.

The White Sox and Senators, fourth and fifth in the standing respectively, compiled winning records through the week. The Sox captured four out of five and the Senators won five and lost three. The Tigers, who took three out of seven, staged the biggest offensive show with 95 hits and 51 runs in those seven encounters.

The big news of the week was Wes Ferrell's suspension and fine by the Red Sox. Ferrell is still on the sidelines, but will probably get back into uniform before the end of this week. The Red Sox still have time to climb back into the first division, although this is not likely.

A 17-year-old rookie hurler named Bob Feller made the headlines yesterday in Cleveland. Making his first mound start for the Indians, the youngster struck out 15 St. Louis Browns, one short of the American League record set by Rube Waddell of the Athletics in 1908.

Manchester (N. H.) Meets Spartanburg for Title

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Aug. 24 (AP)—The American Legion junior baseball teams from Manchester, N. H., and Spartanburg will meet in a three-game series starting here Wednesday for the Eastern championship.

Manchester yesterday won the Northeastern sectional tournament at Middletown, Ohio, by defeating the Middletown juniors, 5 to 4. Spartanburg triumphed Saturday over Nashville, Tenn., at Charlotte to capture the Southeastern title.

The winner of the series here will meet the Western champion in a five-game setto for the national championship. If Spantanburg wins, the "Little World Series" will be played here and if Manchester wins the title games will be played in the New England city. The "Little World Series" will begin next Monday, Aug. 31. While Spartanburg and Manchester are battling here, the Western championship will be fought out at Bismarck, S. D.

International League

Results Aug. 22

Baltimore 18, Albany 9.
Baltimore 6, Albany 4.
Syracuse 11, Newark 10.
Newark 3, Syracuse 1.
Montreal 13, Rochester 4.
Buffalo 8, Toronto 5.

Results Aug. 23

Syracuse 4, Newark 3.
Newark 4, Syracuse 3.
Baltimore 7, Albany 6.
Baltimore 6, Albany 3.
Buffalo 10, Toronto 6.
Buffalo 8, Toronto 3.
Rochester 8, Montreal 4.

Carl Raguse Places Fourth

AACHEN, Ger., Aug. 24 (AP)—Capt. Carl Raguse of Fort Riley, Kan., a member of the United States Olympic equestrian team, placed fourth in an obstacle competition in a riding tourney here. Mounted on Dakota, Capt. Raguse gave a faultless performance, along with 19 others. His time of 33.3s. was only good for fourth place, however, as the Italian rider, Comforti, and Greter of Holland tied for first place with times of 32.4s. Zahoi of Roumania was third in 33.1s.

Reform Found More Urgent Than Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

there would be only one boss—the Government. And where a man had no alternative but to accept such terms of job and promotion as a bureaucratic government might offer him, the American system would have been largely superseded.

In the second place, no one knows better than the economist that capitalism has only begun to adapt itself to the social demands of the day. Until every ounce of skill and energy is applied to coping with booms and depressions, he cannot admit that all the social wastage and risk of change to another system are justified. One does not scrap a motor because the ignition is out of order and the motor misfiring.

Capitalism can be brought under a semi-engineering control, he believes. It can be made to stand forth among the modern economic systems of the world as a reformed capitalism—a stabilized and humane capitalism. With self discipline and relentless reform, the possibilities for expansion on a new and controlled basis would be limitless.

"Now that we are trying to use money for the only legitimate purposes which money can serve," said Edward A. Filene of Boston, merchant and practical economist, "there is no limit (to future business opportunities), because there is no limit to the goods and services people would buy if they could."

Hence the economist's plea: That capitalism cease dissipating its energy on red-baiting and deploring radicalism. That it devote its restless strength to removing the injustices in the system which are the root cause of radicalism and dissatisfaction.

That all the proud confidence in the ability of business to accomplish anything be flung into a campaign to bring the system into the fullness of civilization.

At the outset, there is no charge of criminal intention leveled at the great bulk of business men. The economist recognizes more clearly than anyone that enterprise is today on the defensive. On one side, the vast dislocations of the World War and the crushing forces of excess boom and depression are working to loosen the grip of business on itself.

On this same side stalks the ruthless and small minority of men who constitute the unscrupulous element in industry—preying on enterprise and public alike—speculators, unfair competitors, men motivated by greed in its most primitive form.

Power of Labor Theatens

On the other side, the rise of the immense voting and striking power of labor is closing in, threatening at points to seize the very levers of control which operate capitalism. There are still many labor leaders who are agitators rather than business men—who are unschooled in the moderation necessary to operate even the best type of socially reformed capitalism. They insist on adequate standards of wages and permanent jobs at once—things greatly to be desired, but which reform cannot now furnish overnight. In the face of this formidable impatience, business men try to fight back with just as primitive methods as labor itself uses.

No, the economist doesn't charge business generally with criminal intent. The system itself is too desperately out of joint.

Moreover, the files burst with countless cases where business men have managed to build up all the systems of unemployment benefits, old-age pensions, dismissal wages, short hours and better conditions of work, high wages and the like, which reformed capitalism seeks for all of industry. Such individual achievements are ranked as distinctive public service, especially where carried out in the face of stern, less-enlightened competition.

Charges Against Business

But the economist does charge business with negligence. He sees too many men fortifying themselves with the harsh, outmoded doctrine of the "survival of the economic fittest," thinking this justifies them in seizing the most they can get for themselves, and permitting themselves to accept the traditional argument that such unlimited profiting is the best, in the end, for the masses.

So the charge is put squarely to the ruling economic classes:

"Yours is the task of making a crusade out of reform," he says. "You are the first to admit that neither government nor labor can accomplish it half so well—or at all. And there is nothing to be gained from waiting until government or labor forces the issue, with votes and laws and police power."

In a word:

"In the degree to which capitalism is socially minded—in the degree that it accepts full responsibility for the welfare of the worker, up to the honest limit of its powers—will its chances for survival be measured."

Economist Knows Facts

As for the means of reform, space does not here permit a detailed analysis. Some will object that merely to outline the fundamentals of reform is to avoid the core of the question. But to the economist, this is not the case. He knows that not formulae, but progressive management, with constant testing and correction, is the key to solving the business cycle. Rigid programs would be a hindrance to freedom of planning and direction.

Hence virtually all groups of economic reformers call for some sort of central planning unit, of Supreme Court prestige, centering all the finest planning energies and abilities of both business and democratic government. Such a group would advise the Executive and Congress, and would lead the way.

Briefly, here are certain of the recognized fundamentals of reform:

That business liberate itself from the traditional belief of many that the old, automatic type of capitalism is the only form which can successfully be operated. The argument is outmoded that cut-throat competition, boom and depression, without a single restraint from government, are necessary parts of the system.

That business and government organize to meet a new era of industrial self-restraint and government aid in the task of regulation.

That such a balance be designed not to destroy individual initiative, but to preserve and enhance it under conditions of an ever more complex and interdependent social and economic order.

That such a balance be therefore based on the principle of securing a maximum of freedom of action, within a set of controls. That the object be a harmonized centralization and decentralization—somewhat as in factories where standards are set up to free the workers from observation. The report of the Columbia University Commission of Economists on Economic Reform, 1934, amplifies this point admirably.

That national economic planning, involving the highest order of intelligence that government and industry can mobilize, be elevated to a post of highest national respect and importance, in the form of a national planning agency.

Must Build on Study

That such an agency not place its faith in formulae, but in relentless study and research, and in continual adaptation of new means to meet changing circumstances.

That the specific object of planning be the creation of a balanced, continuous flow of purchasing power, so that consumers will be enabled to buy up the fruits of labor. That to this end, unnecessary monopolies be broken down, necessary monopolies be regulated strictly in the public interest, and steps be taken to bring about a temperate national level of profits.

That adequate social insurance be provided to mitigate what remains of injustice to workers, arising out of maladjustments yet uncontrolled.

Finally, to quote the charge to business of Roger Babson, conservative business analyst: "Only a spiritual awakening on the part of both employers and wage workers will truly solve the unemployment problem. The standard of living is not determined by automatic machinery or wages, but by the desires of people, especially the aims, purposes and ambitions of the employing classes. So long as industrial leaders lack faith, or are selfishly indifferent, unemployment will continue."

Turns Also to Labor

Having charged the capitalist with the responsibility for reform, the economist then turns to labor with equal vehemence.

"You must," he says to the union leaders, "recognize that you are dealing with capitalism, and not merely with wealth. With an economic system, and not merely individuals who ignorantly or wilfully misuse it. You cannot make such exaggerated demands for wages that legitimate profit would be wiped out.

"Bargain for labor's reasonable share—yes. Bargain against excessive profits, against swollen or merely prideful expansion of plant, out of income that otherwise might go to labor.

"But stop short of the confiscation of legitimate profit, as long as you want the profit system to continue."

In a word, says the economist: "To the degree that labor develops the statesman type out of leaders who are too frequently agitators, will labor's share in the survival of capitalism be consolidated."

Point of Natural Alliance

If only capital and labor would realize it, the two classes basically are natural allies. Workers in the United States are most of them small owners and natural conservatives in the sense that they have equities, or the hope for earning equities, in cars, homes and the like (even if badly mortgaged). Labor's hope is for individual capitalist reserves and property.

Britain has come to a realization of this community of interest in a notable degree. The Marquis of Lothian recently informed the Executives' Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce that the average British employer was basically in favor of collective bargaining. The numbers of jaws that dropped in astonishment were witness to the divergance of attitude between the Bostons and Manchesters of England and New England.

To plunge deeper into the problem of class resistance, the economist offers this analysis:

In dissolving class hatred, there are certain vested interests of psychology which have to be consciously broken down. On the one side, they take the form of a desperate fear of the rise of labor on the part of business men, lest the delicate mechanism of the capitalist system be shattered by the gnarled, inept hand of labor.

Put Faith in Force

On the other side, much of labor is convinced that bloated profits will yield to force and force alone. Hence strikes. Hence countervailing lockouts. Violence, on one side, is met with violence on the other.

This sort of conflict leads directly toward the chaos that is Spain today.

Edna St. Vincent Millay wrote a provocative little play called "Aria da Capo." It showed two symbolic children playing that "that land is yours, and this land is mine," and putting up an imaginary fence between. One found imaginary water, and petulantly refused it to the other's imaginary cattle. The other thought confetti was jewels and offered them in exchange for the water. But the seeds of mistrust grew. How could one be sure the other would keep his share of the bargain?

The two ended by killing each other, over the rope that marked their imaginary fence. "And it was all so terribly unnecessary," the poetess seemed to say. Both parties were acting as if oppositely magnetized—neither having the ability or courage to resist.

New Phase Is Developing

Resistance to political economic extremes in the United States, there must be. For while the worst excesses of individual strikes undoubtedly are over, a newer and more strident phase of the conflict is developing. Worker class is organizing its votes on a national scale against owner class, and both sides are only at the outset of their sparring, today. The damage of extremism has not yet been done.

Casting about for alkali to neutralize this corrosion, one arrives at the following conclusion:

That the tactics of industrial disarmament, and not armament, must be invoked. Capitalists, before setting out to smash collective bargaining, would then pull themselves up short, and question whether this is the violence that merely begets counter-violence. Capitalists, before raising dividends, would consider that they had to answer to the whole collective conscience of the American nation, before diverting any rightful share of the workers into excess profits.

For in the nature of the American system, the individual capitalist is a type of limited monarch, in his domain. Paradoxical it may seem, but it is so. Granting the enclosing boundaries set by organized labor and government regulation, there yet remains in capitalism a major area where the business man is free to decide how much goes to labor, and how much is withdrawn for himself.

Faced with Heavy Load

In his own arbitrary decision, he is expected to shoulder the majority responsibility for apportioning the total gross income of the nation's industry, between these alternatives:

How much will be pumped back into the major purchasing-power stream, in the form of wages. How much will be devoted to reasonable profits, or how much will be diverted from the purchasing-power system into excess profits. How much will be plowed back into legitimate expansion of plant, and how much into over-ambitious or avaricious expansion—to build up personal power and make the economic structure top-heavy—ripe for a crash.

It is therefore a necessary capitalist fact, if a startling one to some, that the American political democracy rests upon thousands of limited individual economic dictatorships. This is the nature of capitalism—because some persons, and obviously those who prove themselves as managers, must run the system.

In sum, as the United States recognizes the moral obligation, which is implied in the semi-dictatorial nature of the system, all classes will more clearly grasp the logical, collective conclusion:

Rule of Many by Few

That a relatively small group of men control the economic life of 125,000,000 Americans. That they cannot therefore permit the opportunity to make profits to be the sole governor of their actions.

Reform is admitted to be a large order, calling for a sacrifice of unlimited personal gain. But the control of the system in these more enlightened days, cannot be other than a public trust and survive.

"May I appeal to men of business," said Owen D. Young, "to be steady in their appraisal of many superb immoderations of this time; to be sane and confident themselves, and thereby do more than any other group possibly can for the restoration of sanity, the diminution of suspicion, the amelioration of envy of one man of another; in order that this country, sound at heart, may recover from its present social, and economic disintegration."

To quote William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a call for a more spiritual crusade on the part of labor and industry:

"Toleration, justice, a proper regard for the rights of others and a keen, awakened sense of social justice are principles which should be applied in the daily life and activities of every human being."

To which may be added the comment of Mr. Young's industrial copartner, Gerard Swope: "As we go along, experience may teach us to modify our methods in order to evolve a better system, and a happier society where a greater measure of justice prevails." Meanwhile,

"As between recovery and reform, reform comes first."

Peace Plea Laid Before President

(Continued from Page 1)

meet Gov. Alfred M. Landon in Buffalo, N. Y., tomorrow.

Besides agreeing with the committee on both the need of peace and the basic desire of the peoples for peace, the President apparently also took the opportunity to defend himself against some charges which have been made against him by peace groups.

Cites Naval Maneuvers

He urged them, the delegates reported, to keep in closer touch with him in order to "get the facts" better than at some times in the past.

In this connection he mentioned last year's naval maneuvers in the Pacific and reports that they were being held at the same time as Japanese maneuvers.

Actually, the President was quoted as saying, American maneuvers took place 2800 miles, or the width of the Atlantic, from Japan and three months earlier than Japanese fleet operations.

Other members of the delegation were:

Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Arlington, Vt., vice-chairman; Mrs. Gerard Swope, New York, treasurer; Mrs. Robert E. Speer, New York, honorary president of the Y. W. C. A., national board; Rabbi Philip Bernstein, Rochester, N. Y., chairman of the commission of international peace, Central Conference of American Rabbis and Arthur Northwood Jr., New York, president of the National Student Federation.

King's Cipher Waves As Swans Are 'Upped'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—King Edward's new royal cipher was hoisted on a sculling boat here recently, when the King's swan-masters set off from Southwark Bridge on the annual "swan-upping."

Swan-upping is the ancient term for the round-up of swans on the Thames. The young swans are taken up for checking and marking.

By ancient custom the swans on the stretch of the Thames from Southwark to Henley are maintained by the swan-masters to the King and the Vintners' and Dyers' Livery Companies. Swans belonging to the King are not marked, but those belonging to the two Livery Companies are.

Spain to Reimburse U. S. Property Owners

(Continued from Page 1)

the Glenn L. Martin Co., will be delivered to the winner.

The planes were ordered last January by the leftist government and work on them has been proceeding ever since the revolution began.

For Spanish Government

Mr. Martin said, "we are strictly neutral. The planes will not be shipped until hostilities have ceased but they eventually will be delivered to the Spanish Government."

The successor to Mr. Phillips at the Department of State has not been named, but Norman H. Davis, who was undersecretary of state under Wilson and since has been roving ambassador in Europe, has been prominently mentioned. Mr. Phillips plans to sail from New York Sept. 9. He has held the post since March, 1933.

War Department's Views

Opposition of the War Department to nationalization of the arms industry was expressed today in an article written by Maj.-Gen. William H. Tschappat, chief of ordnance for the U. S. Army, for publication in the Army Ordnance Journal.

The views of the ordnance chief were received with special interest at this time because of renewals of proposals for government monopoly of the munitions industry as a means of preserving neutrality in the present European difficulties.

Warning to Ship Lines

Also of significance along this same line was a warning from the U. S. Shipping Board Bureau that ship lines which are indebted to the Government must exercise the greatest care in avoiding the acceptance of shipments which might reach either of the hostile factions in Spain.

General Tschappat explained the War Department's stand on the nationalization of arms manufacture by saying that the department is convinced "that in the event of war, American industry must produce the major portion of the required munitions. Assuming this promise," he added, "it follows that so far as practicable industry should be prepared for its war mission.

Long Favored

"The War Department," he continued, "has consistently favored the participation of American industry in munitions manufacture and has encouraged the production of munitions, not only for the United States government but also for export where such export is not contrary to the policies of the State Department and does not divulge vital military secrets of design.

"This policy has been followed," it is explained, "because it is believed that an organization or industry that has produced munitions in peace will be better qualified to produce munitions in war."

Peace-Time Planning

General Tschappat advocated excess profit taxation as a fairer way of preventing undue concentration of profits than price-fixing. In conclusion he discounted the likelihood of another world war in the near future, but advocates peace-time planning as necessary for preparedness against war.

The Shipping Board's pronouncement had the effect of tightening the "moral embargo" imposed by the Department of State upon the sale or shipment of arms or other implements of warfare to either of the hostile factions of Spain. It specifically ordered ship lines owing the Government money to adhere rigidly to the edict issued recently by the Department of State.

Spanish Crown Jewels Reported Used for Loan

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—A story that the Count of Covadonga, former Spanish crown prince, pledged part of the Spanish crown jewels as security for a loan is a matter of court record.

Philip Donlin, an attorney, opposing an application for temporary receivership for British Motors, Ltd., in the Supreme Court on Aug. 20, declared he still had the jewels.

Mr. Donlin said he signed a note for the count and took the jewels as security. He did not describe them or reveal the amount of the loan, but did say, "there has been no default in payments on the note."

Radios Popular in U. S.

Approximately 21,500,000 homes in the United States, say statisticians, are radio-equipped.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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Local Classified

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, well recommended, Christian Scientist, with some nursing experience, to assist in established sanatorium for Christian Scientists. Please write Box X-46, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK-HOUSEWORKER—Experienced, neat, cheerful; infant and nurse; good pay; references; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box C-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Middle-age housekeeper, white; $30 month; good home. 6612 Chestnut St., Chevy Chase, Md. Wis. 3966.

JEWELERS

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St. Dorchester Center, Boston Mass Tel TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

FOR QUICK SALE, sacrifice, 8-room home, garage, oil heat, restricted residential section. THURSTON, 21 Lovell Rd., Watertown, Mass.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS. — 6-room house, modern improvements, screened piazza, fireplace, garage; well landscaped; centrally located; $5500. PARkway 1795.

ROOMS AND BOARD

VACATION AT 2 WILLARD AVE., NASHUA, N. H.—Ten dollars per week; a small home for rest and study. MRS. NELLIE F. WILLARD. Tel. 49

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LADY wishes room, breakfast, dinner, $8 week, Brooklyn or N. Y. C. Write Box A-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WANTED—Room and board for a single man, age 55, hard of hearing; Christian Scientist preferred. Write full particulars, Box 50, 1293 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Large, attractive room, overlooking The Mother Church Park. Tel. COM. 4939. M. PEAKES.

DEDHAM, MASS.—Furnished rooms, suitable business man. Bedroom, bath, sleeping porch, oil heat; central; additional sitting room available. 15 Court St. Tel. 0436J—Dedham.

N. Y. C., 141 E. 71st St.—2 adjoining rooms, couple or students; also single. Tel. Rh. 4-4641. CHIMOULES.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—4300 Argyle Terrace, N. W. Single room, private home, adjoining park. Cool, quiet. Phone Adams 7262.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 329 Quackenbos St. N. W.—Double and single rooms, detached home, new beds; cool, cozy; home privileges; $20 and $15 monthly; breakfast if desired; half block to cars or bus. Georgia 1859.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1025 15th St. N. W., Apartment 505, Downton—Clean, light room in apartment house; refined tourists or permanent guests. Telephone District 0967.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISER highly recommends man having gift for dealing with difficult boys; he would like to take charge of one or two who need understanding attention; he has had great success in this work, will go anywhere, is willing to travel. Write Box D-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

MECHANICAL and Topographical Drafting Student, 26, desires position with a future while gaining experience; out of town acceptable. E. P. KAPPAUF, 48 Hemlock St., Brooklyn. Ap. 7-5446.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHAUFFEUR-Companion-Secretary, free to travel anywhere; European experience. W-1, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPANION-Housekeeper; can give care to one in need; assist in household duties; go anywhere. A. H. P., 54 Oak St., Stoneham, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

ADULT CAMP
SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
August 27-September 10; private beach; golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music art and languages if desired; $15 week up; accommodations for small families; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. Brewster, Massachusetts.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TEACH mathematics, chemistry, physics, general science, M. A. Columbia '36, P. B. K. Accept position anywhere. Evangeline Klug, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

TO LET—FURNISHED

COUPLE will sublet or share quiet duplex penthouse (18th floor); unobstructed views, near Central Park, opening onto beautiful shrubbed terrace; 2 chambers, 2 baths, modern kitchen; references. Write Box R-18, Suite 2250, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS. Sell finest 21-folder $1. Christmas assortment. Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-21, Mass.

Extra cash selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment, 100% profit. Bonus, 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval Schwer, Dept. 386, Westfield, Mass.

BIG COMMISSIONS selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards. New 21 folder $1 assortment 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, DeLuxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. Wallace Brown, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 213, New York.

Christmas Cards, 100% profit selling exquisite 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Christmas Notes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Terry Studios, 500 Westfield, Mass.

Canada

BRITISH COLUMBIA

DUNCAN

You will be charmed with the Island and
THE BLACK CAT CAFE DINING TEA ROOM
DUNCAN, V. I., B. C.
Excellent Cuisine and Moderate Price. 7:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M. every day.

NEW WESTMINSTER

FURS
and Expert Fur Work
The B. A. Mironoff Co.
Cliff Rock (Opposite P. O.)

VANCOUVER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone Seymour 3828. Hours 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M., Daily except Sunday.
Look for Vancouver display advertising in the news section.

High-Grade Men's and Ladies' Sports Wear—English Wool Sweaters and Hosiery
FRED HOLMES
2845 GRANVILLE STREET

Harmony Luncheon, Tea and Gift Shop

Mrs. Hattie M. Jarman, Proprietress
2249 W. 41st Ave. Kerr. 742

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER *(Continued)*

R. C. Purdy
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries.
675 GRANVILLE 3843 GRANVILLE
ALSO
DEVON CAFE
Breakfasts—Lunches—Dinners
Afternoon Teas
675 GRANVILLE SEY 1960
Opposite Hudson's Bay

Finest Raw Guernsey
MILK
From Pure Bred Herd of
Sherwood Farms, Sea Island
Delivery to Your Home Within a Few Hours of Milking
Ring Benjamin Davies Bay. 2523L
Light Cream, Table Cream and Whipping Cream

FOR GIFTS of all kinds VISIT
THE PAGODA SHOP
558 GRANVILLE STREET
or
Mrs. Clark's Treasures
2932 GRANVILLE STREET
Direct Importers from 35 Countries
Oriental Goods a Specialty

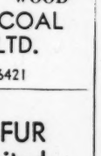
FIRBANK & LANGE
LIMITED
DIAMOND and WATCH MERCHANTS
Seymour at Dunsmuir
Personal Jewellers for Every Member of the Family

GOLF
Correct Fundamental Principles Taught by
HAL RHODES
Golf Professional
Golf clubs supplied to suit individual style.
1155 W. Pender St. Sey. 2533

For preferred insurance protection consult
Representative
HAL. BEVANS
815 Stock Exchange Building
Telephone Trinity 4266
NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

Ritchie's Flowers
EXPRESS LOVE SEEDS PLANTS
840 GRANVILLE ST. Sey. 2405

JULE ANN WELLBAND
Individual
Beauty Service
Experienced Operators only
Hair Tinting a Specialty
Phone Bay 830
2908 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.



RICHARDSON-JARMAN LTD.
High Class
Men's Furnishings
The Home of
Fashion Craft Clothes
523 GRANVILLE STREET

Join Our
NEW LIBRARY
and Enjoy the Latest Books
MITCHELL-FOLEY Ltd.
572 HASTINGS ST W Vancouver B C
Opposite Spencer's
SWEATERS HOSIERY KNITTED GOODS UNDERWEAR

Cavers
BRITISH IMPORTERS
726 ROBSON ST SEY. 6983

Dorothy Fletcher

Imported Sportwear and Hats
2572 Granville St.
Bay 2908

LESLIE'S SAWDUST
COAL • OIL • WOOD
LESLIE COAL CO. LTD.
Sey. 6421

FURS
NEW YORK FUR Company Limited
Established in Vancouver Over a Quarter of a Century
797 WEST GEORGIA STREET

COAL and WOOD
Fresh Fir Sawdust, All Kinds Wood
Patrick Wood & Coal Co.
FAIR 322 FRASER 158

STAR CABS
Seymour 9151

Tod & Manning
574 GRANVILLE STREET
High-Class Jewellers
and
Diamond Importers
We guarantee satisfaction

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

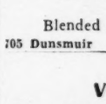
BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER *(Continued)*

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

CANDY SHOP
Welch's makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage.
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF NOW READY
550 SEYMOUR ST VANCOUVER, B. C.

MAISON HENRI LTD.

Vancouver's Largest and Oldest Beauty Salon
550 Granville Street
Seymour 3631

"The House of Diamonds"
O. B. ALLAN Ltd.
JEWELLERS
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts. Vancouver

IMPORTED WOOLLENS
The Exclusive
BABY WEAR SHOP
INFANTS TO 6 YEARS
Mail orders carefully filled.
800 ROBSON STREET SEY. 3579

PURDY'S Cafe
Now opposite Capitol Theatre

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

T. B. LEE LTD.
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR
Buy Your Fall Coat During Our
JUBILEE SALE
405 Hastings Street West

Godissarts
Laboratories—Paris—Hollywood
Perfumes
Blended Powder and Rouge
705 Dunsmuir Seymour 3424

VICTORIA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Phone: E 9812
Hours 9 to 5 daily—Saturdays 9 to 1
Look for Victoria display advertising in the news section.

SHOES from
CATHCART'S
WM CATHCART CO. LTD
1209 DOUGLAS ST Phone G 4811

Shop at Victoria's Exclusive
WOOL SHOP
A Large Stock of Imported BRITISH YARNS
Needle Craft Shoppe
713 Yates Street

Batchelor - Kirkhams
Pure Food Stores
We Stock Most
Monitor - Advertised Goods

THE ENGLISH SWEET SHOP
726 YATES STREET
Large Variety English Sweets
Mail orders filled
The Sweetest Shop in Town

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery
Little & Taylor
EXPERT WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS
1209 Douglas Street Victoria, B. C.
Telephone Garden 5812

Women's Coats and Suits
of fine English and Scotch cloths, including genuine Harris tweeds. Also Imported knitted suits and hats.
Scurrah's LIMITED
728 YATES STREET
KINGHAM-GILLESPIE

Est. 1885
English Footwear
James Maynards Ltd.
649 Yates Street Victoria, B. C.

Garden 8166
NEW METHOD LAUNDRIES LIMITED
Launderers Dyers and Dry Cleaners
VICTORIA, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA *(Continued)*

Imported
BRITISH WOOLENS
and
Sports Wear
Novelty weaves in fascinating new colors. Unusual quality and value.
Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670

KELWAY'S CAFE LTD.
Victoria's Pioneer Cafe
and REAL PLACE OF INTEREST
1111 Douglas Street Phone E 2323

PAINT SUPPLY CO. LTD.
719 YATES STREET
PAINTS—WALL PAPERS
VARNISHES
ARTISTS' SUPPLIES

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

George Straith Ltd.
1117 Douglas Street
The English Woolen Sport Shop for Men or Ladies

Malleks
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET P 1632

BRITISH WOOLENS
for Men Women and Children
Burberry Coats—Jaeger Wear
Importers Since 1862
W. & J. WILSON
1217 Government Street Victoria B C

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers Stationers Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M 2866 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A M to 6 P M daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

PIGGLY WIGGLY
9 Stores to Serve You
•
A visit to your Piggly Wiggly will convince you it pays to shop with us.

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth Phone M83.

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 27763 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ALBERTA

EDMONTON (Continued)

For Sports and Vacation Wear

Shop at
Edmonton's Own Store

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company

HBC Point Blankets are the finest that can be produced. See the new Coronation colors in our Blanket Department.

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

Shop the Safeway.
Your neighbor saves
—Why not you?

HOSTESS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
NOISELESS
CONTROLLED HUMIDITY
NO DEFROSTING
J. A. Werner Hardware
10139 99 STREET

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY — TURN TO ECONOMY

Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670

New
Coronation Colors
in
HUDSON'S BAY
POINT BLANKETS

This new exclusive series of Point Blankets is rich . . distinctive . . and retains the supreme qualities that have made our blankets world famous. Available only in Canada.

3½ Point, 63 x 81 ins., per pair $21.00
Blankets, Third Floor

RED & WHITE
STORES

Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY
MILK · CREAM · BUTTER
Phone 201-114
A. W. BUTLER, *Sales Manager*

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE. SIZE 1 to 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained

32 Emerald Street S Baker 3320

Save 30% to 40%
Radio and Electrical Specialities
Sports, Auto and Paint Supplies
WENTWORTH
RADIO STORES
Kitchener, Hamilton, St. Catharines

DON'T MISS
The August Sales of
Furniture and Home Needs
and
Furs and Fur Trimmed Coats
at
ROBINSON'S
Hamilton's Shopping Centre

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and
TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
SEVEN STORES
Crosse & Blackwells
Lemon and Orange Cup—.25
We deliver anything anywhere

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily

Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats, Provisions
Main Store 202 Dundas Met. 7111
Is Freshly Decorated and New Front
East—613 Dundas ..... Fair. 970
North—729 Richmond ..... Met. 167
South—77 Wharncliffe ..... Met. 4568
This lovely store also sells Groceries.
We are experts on early phone orders.

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
Our Costly
NEW FRONT
will be ready for August Sales
228-230 Dundas St. Phone Met. 1173

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

Our Noted Chapel
has proven satisfactory for
over 40 years
Geo. E. Logan & Sons
371 DUNDAS STREET MET 1968

AYLMER LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

● CUMMING ●
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave Met. 1840

For Value
and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

OTTAWA

PRODUCERS DAIRY

MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
Phone Queen 630

Phone Q. 3600
B. G. Crabtree Ltd.
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 SPARKS STREET

THE CITIZEN
PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

PORT ARTHUR

We have a most complete stock of ENGLISH HIGH GRADE POCKET CUTLERY and also a complete assortment of ENGLISH FISHING TACKLE.
THE TOURTELLOT
HARDWARE CO. LTD.
PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, CAN.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ONTARIO

PORT ARTHUR (Continued)

G. F. Atkinson
Jeweler and Watchmaker
4 South Cumberland Street

Fine China
Spode and English
Dinnerware

Fine Diamonds Are Cheaper in Canada

Best Quality in Silverware, Watches, Local Stone Jewelry, Gift Shop

TORONTO

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Fairweathers
Presents
Fashion Show
with Rudy Vallee and his band
at the Canadian National Exhibition
TWICE DAILY
Aug. 28 to Sept. 12
You are invited to see the fashions there and at the store.
88-90 YONGE ST. TORONTO

FINE DRY CLEANING
Revitalized Dry Cleaning is the finest Dry Cleaning at moderately fair prices. Test it and see for yourself.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"
Breakfasts · Luncheons
Teas and Dinners
The Diet Kitchen
Tea Rooms
72 BLOOR ST., WEST (at BAY ST.)

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS
SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

WINDSOR

Canada's Finest Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen
GLYN-NICHOL
441 Ouellette Avenue
Windsor Ontario

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

STETSON

Announcing . . .
the Opening of the
Stetson Hat Shop

The exclusive headquarters for Stetson hats for women in Montreal . . . a shop devoted entirely to casual hats of fine felt in the trimly tailored styles and beautiful shades that Stetson achieves so well. Priced at
5.98 to 12.50
SECOND FLOOR
Simpson's
Montreal

STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

BEST VALUES
in imported
Fine Linens
HANDKERCHIEFS
Large variety in latest designs.
JUL. HEIM
1420 Drummond St. LA. 5098

COAL FUEL OIL *DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House 4 Central Buildings, Westminster London S W 1 Tel Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GUEST HOUSE—Attractive quiet house close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches; comfortable rooms, good cooking; moderate terms. 79 Inverness Terrace, London, W. 2. Bays. 3039.

BOARD & RESIDENCE WANTED

LADY, with impaired sight, desires board residence with Christian Scientists preferred; some extra attention necessary; reply, stating terms, Box W-457 - BCM/CSM London.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also stripping, shampooing, toilet work, etc. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HEATHER BANK
St. Peters Road, Parkstone near Bournemouth. Happy home life with loving efficient care offered to children from babyhood, by Miss Marjorie Marnoch, graduate of Mothercraft and Domestic Science Schools. Entire charge undertaken or temporary and holiday periods. Outdoor life. Safe sea bathing. Froebel nursery classes for children 2-5 years and Primary 5-8 years held at home. Day pupils welcomed. Opportunity for older children to attend good day schools in district.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel Sloane 2081 Open daily 10-5:30 Sat 10-12

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—First and second floors in private house, each with bath and three rooms; £90 and £75 p. a. respectively. 43 Cavendish road, N. W. 6. Will: 3524.

LONDON, 11 CROMWELL PLACE, SOUTH KENSINGTON — Resident caretaker; constant hot water; attractive ground floor flat, one bed, one reception bath, kitchen; £140 p. a.; also excellent upper maisonette, four bed, two reception, bath, kitchen, redecorated to choice; £220 p. a. Apply caretaker.

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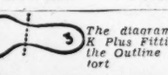

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Specialist in Men's Wear
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SUITS TO MEASURE BY POLIKOFF

BLESSED be he who hates me, and blessed be he who loves me.—VICTOR HUGO.

Daily Features

IT IS sometimes irksome to be contradicted; it is dangerous not to be.—BOSSUET.

Nature Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

WE START the week off with a cryptogram which does not contain any single-letter clues. It should not prove very difficult.

ABACBDE FG *HIB *JKHLFJKM *NOPPMBDE' *MBKQOB KJR HIB *KABDLSKJ *SDTNHFQDKA *KEEFSLKHLFJ ULMM ABBH LJ SFJXBJHLFJ LJ *CFEHFJ FXBD *MKCFD *RKT UBBZ BJR. DBKR-BDE FG HILE SFMOAJ KDB SFD-RLKMMT LJXLHBR HF KHHBJR. SFAAOJLSKHB ULHI *NOPPMB-EALHI.

2. Letter Changing

FROM Greenlawn, L. I., readers are given an opportunity to beat a par of 6 moves on changing HEAD to FOOT. Change only one letter at a time, and form an acceptable word each time.

3. How Many of Each?

IN A certain family, each son has twice as many sisters as he has brothers, but each daughter has only as many brothers as sisters. How many of each are there in the family?

4. Letter Division

HERE'S another from New Canaan, Conn. And in presenting it we accede to the request of a Clearwater (Fla.) reader, who asks for additional explanation on the solving of these problems. The letters in their proper order spell a 10-letter word, and are represented by the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 0. But the problem is more fun when solved arithmetically. Let us examine this one:

NFR)OUDTI(UU
ORPY

ONTL
ORPY

FII

This is a problem in long division. Note that when Y is subtracted from T, that T is left; and that when Y is subtracted from I, that I is left. Obviously, then, Y equals zero. With that as a start, see how long it will take you.

5. Rebus

TODAY'S rebus originated with a Philadelphia member of the National Puzzlers' League. It calls for two words of 5 and 8 letters, respectively.

¼ ¼

"Immediate contact" tells the tale.
Perfectly simple, and none should fail.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Spare Keys

MY CAR is the type on which the doors may be locked, leaving the keys for the car inside. When this happens, it is necessary to pry open one of the windows, or get a master key to open the doors.

However, by getting an extra door key made, and placing same in the top of the air filter of the carburetor, this inconvenience has been eliminated. The key is placed under the felt pad of the air filter, the cover of which is easily removed.

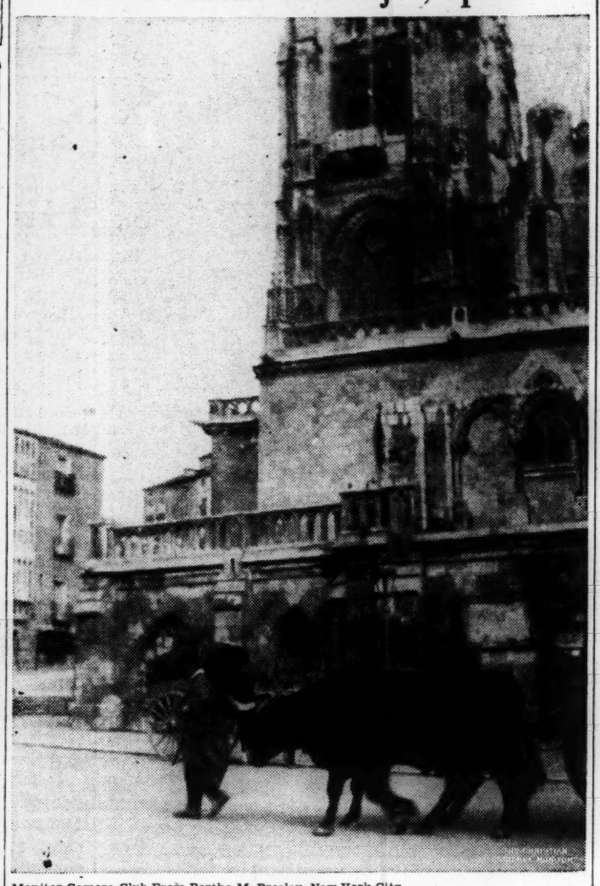
Any one not acquainted with the car would not suspect that there was an extra key available outside the car.—C. A. B., Waterbury, Conn.

Making Left Turns

TO ENSURE that a car behind will not try to pass me when making a left turn, I have found the following to be helpful: On a through street, if no cars are coming toward me, I will gradually draw toward the left side of the street as I approach the point of turning. If a car is coming toward me, I will wait in the center of the street until it has just passed me and then turn. This procedure is more effective than relying only on hand signals.—DeW. S. S., Schenectady, N. Y.

[Editor's Note: This policy can be followed in most other instances when information should be given to the driver behind. In other words, let the driver behind know by your driving what you are going to do.]

Street Scene in Burjos, Spain



Monitor Camera Club From Bertha M. Presley, New York City

Perhaps It Is Not So Tranquil Today

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Garden Hose Service

A YOUNG man got permission of a hardware store to take about with him several lengths of hose. He supplied himself with washers, sprinkler ends, scissors to cut away worn sections, and other repair material. Then he went from house

to house, and wherever he saw a hose attached to a house he politely asked if it needed any adjustment or addition.

Many times a home gardener wanted an extension hose, a new nozzle, a mend in the old hose, or a part cut away with a new section added. This young man also sold many short lengths of hose that he connected up for laundry work. He would fit the right length hose to a laundry faucet so that it would reach to washing machine or extra tubs, or he would connect a hose to a wash boiler and no water for laundry need be carried. His work was appreciated by housewives, and netted him a steady income.—Betty R. L., Ames, Ia.

Consolation

WHEN the tongue of a slander stings thee, let this be thy comfort—they are not the worst fruits on which the wasps alight.—*Burger.*

Daily Anecdote

Baconian

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HALL CAINE, the novelist, did not take any great pains to conceal his rather remarkable likeness to Shakespeare. His resemblance was frequently the subject of good-natured jest, and one of the best stories concerning it was gleefully told by Mr. Caine himself.

Once in Philadelphia he met Ignatius Donnelly, the well-known Bacon-Shakespeare controversialist. Donnelly gazed reverently at the novelist's broad brow, pointed face, and beard; and then removing his hat with a flourish of mock astonishment, said, "Lord Bacon, I presume?"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Humming

THE following game may be played under many conditions, but our family finds it most enjoyable when played to the accompaniment of dishwashing.

The dishwasher generally begins by humming a line or two of either a popular or a classical musical number. The dishwiper must then guess the name of the piece which has been hummed. If he is successful he is allowed to hum a piece; if not, the dishwasher hums again until his helper can name correctly the title of his contribution.

This game has not only "chocolate coated" the process of dishwashing but has proved an educational game as well. The children are now able to recognize many of the famous operas and ballads. Mrs. L. L. D., Los Angeles

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

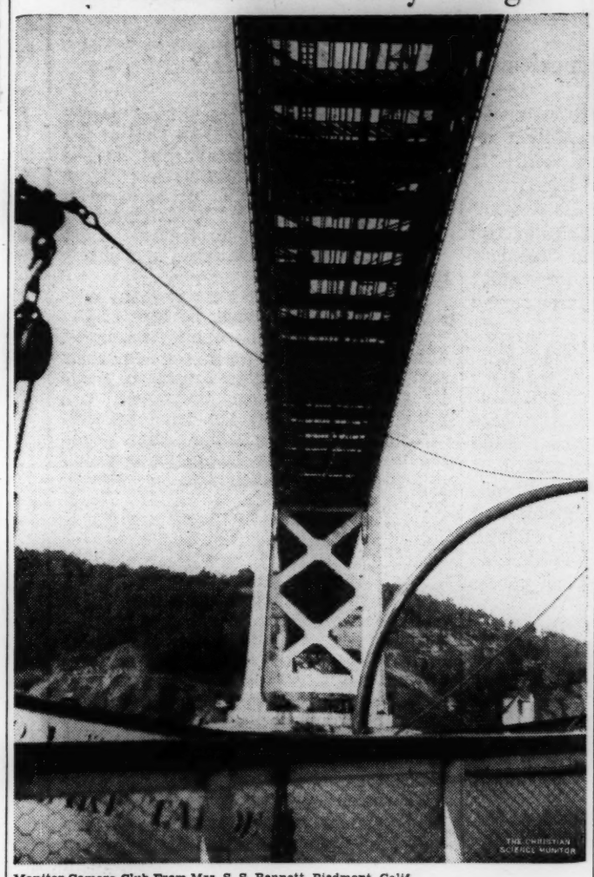
1. Is it true that the United States won more points in the XIth Olympic Games than did Germany?
2. Has Landon accepted Roosevelt's invitation to join the drought conference?
3. How many persons have gone back to work since recovery began?
4. What was the United States' reply to Uruguay's proposal that the American nations unite in an effort to bring peace in Spain?
5. What government decree affecting all employers and employees has been issued in Bolivia?
6. How does transatlantic travel this year compare with 1935?
7. How much, according to Joseph P. Kennedy, former head of SEC, has the national income risen during the Roosevelt administration?
8. How many trains in the United States are operating on a 60 m. p. h. schedule?
9. What state is facing the unique problem of having too much cash on hand?
10. What was the basis for the latest German protest to Spain?
11. How much have deposits in national banks in America increased since last year?
12. How many guilty pleas have been obtained in the trial of plotters against the Russian dictator, Stalin?
13. Is it true that the Catalonian government in Spain has nationalized all industry?
14. What is the "toughest course," according to Jack Redmond, golf's trick shot artist.
15. How many Americans impoverished by the drought are expected to need aid before the winter? And at what cost?
16. Is it true that the Liberal Party in Quebec, after 39 years of unbroken power, has at last met defeat?
17. What progress is being made by John L. Lewis in organizing the steel workers?
18. According to the A. F. of L., how many new low-cost homes are urgently needed in America?
19. How much has world unemployment been reduced since 1932?
20. How much has Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice spent for radio time since November 11, 1934?

(What Is Your Score?)

Sunbonnet Sue

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The San Francisco Bay Bridge



Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. S. S. Bennett, Piedmont, Calif.

Looking Up at the Great Engineering Triumph

In Lighter Vein

Point of View

"It all depends on the point of view," he said reflectively.

"What do you mean?" she asked.

"Well, by way of illustration," he answered, "there's Mrs. Jones next door, who sings all day long. Looking at it from one point of view, we say, 'Happy woman! and from another, 'Unhappy neighbors!'"—*Whitley Seaside Chronicle.*

Instructions

We hand the wrought-iron gardenia this week to the new bus boy in a Boston restaurant. The boss handed him a ten dollar bill and told him to "go get some silver."

The bus boy came back in 15 minutes with ten dollars' worth of knives, forks and spoons from a near-by "five and ten."—*Hotel and Restaurant News.*

Hm-m!

Said the father at his daughter's wedding:

"It's hard to lose a beautiful daughter."

His friend, with much feeling, replied:

"It's harder to lose the plain ones."—*Answers.*

Commercial Note

There never was a product made—
This truth you must confess—
But what some bird could make it worse
And sell his stuff for less.
—*Lorimer, "Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son."*

Good Old Days

"I liked one thing about the old days."

"What was that?"

"Big spenders took money out of their own pockets instead of the Treasury."

Two Extremes

"Your husband is a very quiet dresser, isn't he?"

"Yes, but sometimes I think he is the loudest bather in the United States."

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Election Error

Question: Bylaws provide that the president, clerk, treasurer and two others constitute the board and that one of the "two others" shall be elected annually for a term of two years. Last year the director still having one year to serve was elected clerk, and a member was elected to fill this unexpired term, as well as another to fill the regular two-year term. This year, by mistake, after electing the president, clerk, and treasurer, two more were elected instead of only one as required, thus making a board of six instead of five. What would be the right procedure for correcting this error?

Answer: Technically, an election not held as provided for in the bylaws, and where the violation affected the result, is void and should be so declared as soon as the error is recognized. A strict interpretation of this would justify the presiding officer in declaring a vacancy, which could be filled in the way provided for in the bylaws. If this power is delegated to the board, a simple solution would be to elect the one who received the highest number of votes at the last election, if it can be agreed that such person would probably have been elected if ballots had been taken for one instead of two board members.

If the bylaws give the power of filling vacancies to the membership, a special election should be held, in which case desire to be fair would probably impel the members to cast their ballots for one of the two members chosen at the regular election.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Settled Account

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boone, Iowa

A WOMAN who was learning to drive a new car found she was in difficulty on a road one day. The car stalled; and no one else seemed to be on the lonely road she had chosen. She disliked to leave the car and go for help; but after a troubled wait she heard the chug, chug of a wheezy car. It proved to be an old contraption, filled with a large family. She could hardly expect help from this party. But the man got out, touched his battered cap politely, and asked if he might help her.

Telling him she would have to be towed, she was astonished to hear him ask all the family out of their car, which he hitched to the new car and towed it for repairs. A great embarrassment soon stole over the woman—she had no purse with her; but the man waved such a thought aside and said he himself had had to be helped many times.

Later, as this woman viewed her lovely garden with its supply of fresh vegetables, she hurriedly began picking some of each kind. Then she remembered a warm blanket she had laid aside to give someone, and got it and put it in the car. A bountiful stock of food from her shelves was added; and then she asked her husband to drive her to the place where her car had stalled.

All the way down the lane the woman was hoping fervently that her sudden inspiration in the garden might be true and that the family that had befriended her might still be in the vicinity. As they drove to the end of the lane and were planning to turn round, the woman caught the sound of voices. The tune was an old one, and as she heard the words "Brighten the corner where you are," she knew it must be her party.

Sure enough, back in a secluded place was the whole family. The mother was leading the song, while the father was trying to patch an old tire. When they were offered the vegetables, food, and blanket, the mother said, "I felt we would get help some way. I have just been trying to keep up their courage with singing—for the children were so hungry."

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. No; Germany is credited with 628¾ and the United States with 451 1-3.
2. He has; the two will confer in Des Moines, Iowa, on Sept. 1.
3. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, says that between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 have returned to work.
4. Polite but firm "No."
5. "Any inhabitant in Bolivian territory, whether man or woman, who participates in any way in the production and distribution of wealth, is obliged to be syndicalized (join a syndicate) under the terms and procedure of the syndicate statute."
6. According to Secretary Roper, the transatlantic trade for June, 1936, was 42 per cent above the corresponding month last year.
7. From $36,000,000,000 to $60,000,000,000.
8. More than 400, as compared with 30 in 1930, according to J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of Railroads.
9. Nebraska. The state treasurer recently had checks and drafts on hand totaling $1,381,000, and no place to deposit them.
10. The German steamer Kamerun was halted and searched by Spanish government war vessels off Cadiz.
11. As of June 29, the increase was $3,682,207, or 16.75 per cent for the year.
12. Ninety minutes after the Moscow trial opened, 16 defendants, including Gregory Zinovieff and Leo Kaneneff, pleaded guilty. Leon Trotzky was said to have been the chief plotter.
13. Yes, according to a government order on August 19 which affected the whole of the autonomous region of Spain.
14. Number 3 course at Medinah Country Club, Chicago.
15. About 2,000,000 persons at a cost of $100,000,000, according to estimates by federal officials.
16. The Conservative opposition, styled the Union Nationale, has captured 76 of the 90 legislative seats.
17. Reports in the second week in August indicated that only 4 per cent of the workers had been enrolled.
18. 1,320,000 yearly until 1945.
19. Thirty-seven per cent, according to the International Labor office.
20. According to the treasurer's report at the Cleveland convention, $366,614.58 has been spent for radio.

Brevities

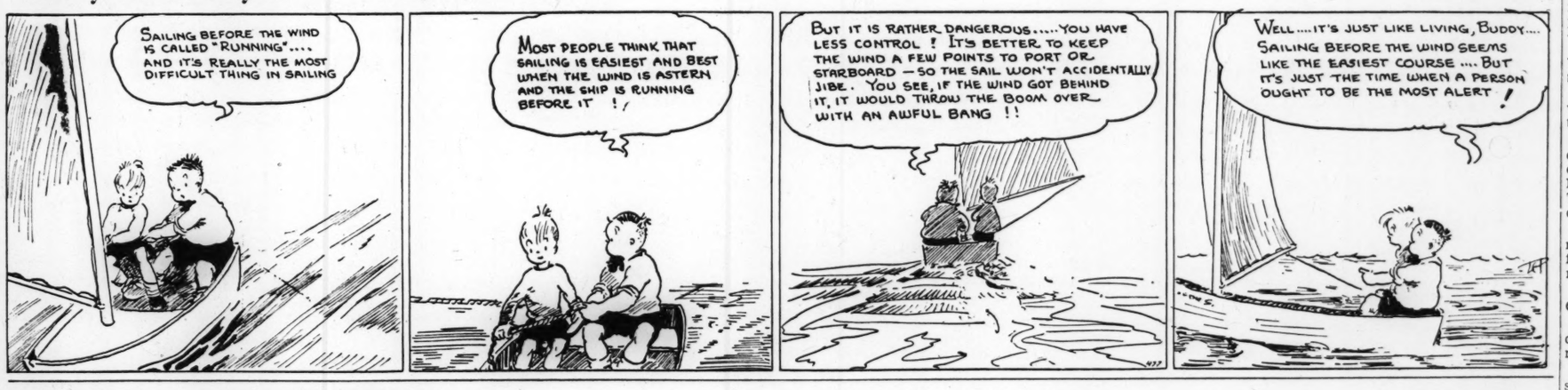
Life: In Milwaukee, the life-expectancy of a cushion on the seat of a police radio car is only six months.

Nuggets: When things do not come your way, it's a sign you ought to be going after them.

Detroit Free Press: A hick town is a place where the 18 men with fresh shines are traveling salesmen.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sailing Before the Wind*

By LE PELLEY


SAILING BEFORE THE WIND IS CALLED "RUNNING".... AND IT'S REALLY THE MOST DIFFICULT THING IN SAILING
MOST PEOPLE THINK THAT SAILING IS EASIEST AND BEST WHEN THE WIND IS ASTERN AND THE SHIP IS RUNNING BEFORE IT !
BUT IT IS RATHER DANGEROUS.....YOU HAVE LESS CONTROL ! IT'S BETTER TO KEEP THE WIND A FEW POINTS TO PORT OR STARBOARD — SO THE SAIL WON'T ACCIDENTALLY JIBE. YOU SEE, IF THE WIND GOT BEHIND IT, IT WOULD THROW THE BOOM OVER WITH AN AWFUL BANG !!
WELL....IT'S JUST LIKE LIVING, BUDDY.... SAILING BEFORE THE WIND SEEMS LIKE THE EASIEST COURSE .... BUT IT'S JUST THE TIME WHEN A PERSON OUGHT TO BE THE MOST ALERT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Loyalty Pays*

By CARMACK

This afternoon some of the Boss's friends were teasing him for making Tiddlywinks and me do most of the work delivering his newspapers—
And they even tried to coax me into stopping and having a frolic with them—
But I wiggled my tail and said- 'Nothing doing- This is more fun than a frolic"—
It pays more, too!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Americanism, Unlimited

GOVERNOR LANDON on Saturday gave an appropriate definition of Americanism when he said, "It means not only deep love of liberty and justice, but courage to face the dangers and responsibilities that go with liberty." "Freedom of enterprise" and "freedom from the coercive hand of government," he added, are distinctive features of the American way of living.

This opening declaration of the Republican presidential candidate in his eastern campaign was a sound statement of fundamentals, and fundamentals are necessarily general in their terms. These generalizations confirm the impression of the Kansas executive as a plain, practical man with a traditional and tested point of view. They will mean much or little to his various listeners according as experience and outlook invest his general words with specific meaning.

There is little to which his opponents may take exception. There is little, in fact, which they might not say or have not said, except that it would be strange to impute to President Roosevelt personally the "defeatism" against which Mr. Landon trained his guns. It is true that some apologists for the Administration have reasoned that some freedom must be sacrificed for the sake of security. But this has not been accepted as official doctrine unless by implication in the social insurance and relief programs. Had Governor Landon followed his original intent to speak about social security on this occasion, the nation might have known with more particularity wherein he differs from the regime in Washington.

That, however, may come later. So also, one hopes, may come specifications for that remedy for monopoly and special privilege which as he said consists of doing away with them. He asks, "How can it be said that we have overproduction when so many Americans are badly fed, badly clothed and badly housed?" The explanation evidently lies in underdistribution. To make production worth while the channels must be open for the products to reach the consumer.

This is one of the fields in which many believe the hand of government must make itself felt. The Kansas governor well says, "A new frontier has been discovered—the frontier of invention and new wants." Recalling when Dodge City was a symbol of the lawlessness of the western frontier, he doubtless would agree that a better law than that of the six-shooter must be established on the American industrial frontier. In fact, he has said so in his earlier declaration on labor relations and in his statement at West Middlesex that government must always repress violence, fraud and unfair practices.

His meaning will be clear to many millions of Americans when he says of the numerous recognized economic problems, "I believe there is more promise for their solution by clinging to American ideals than under any other plan which has been proposed." Yet the label "Americanism" is more convenient than accurate in many of the meanings to which it is commonly attached in the United States.

Do speakers mean by liberty such hard-gained guarantees as the right of habeas corpus and trial by jury? These were won in England before they were transplanted to America. Do they mean a conception of the natural rights of man or a government of checks and balances? Those ideas were adopted during the nation's formative era largely from the Frenchmen, Rousseau and Montesquieu. Do they mean religious freedom and toleration? Then what a debt must be acknowledged to John Hus of Bohemia and to Martin Luther!

On the other hand is it un-American to believe in centralization of government? Alexander Hamilton did not deem it so. Or is it un-American to believe in collective remedies for national problems? Socialistic or Utopian theories are not always foreign importations; Americans have formulated their share of them.

This does not mean that they are right, but they should be discarded not because they are labeled un-American but because they have been proven unworkable. The issue is not whether these doctrines are American, it is whether they are practical; and the choice should be between concrete policies rather than between abstract phrases.

Every nation likes to associate itself in thought with what it considers best in the world. What is characteristically American, just as it is characteristic of democracies elsewhere, is the wholesome process now going on of free discussion of issues that affect the general welfare and of reasoned effort to determine just where and how the fundamentals apply. This liberty is representatively American, but let us remember thankfully that it is not exclusively American.

Makings of Fascism

MR. NORMAN THOMAS, who should know a good deal about radicalism and its counter-effects, declared a short time ago that the danger of dictatorship in the United States rises not from either President Roosevelt or Governor Landon, but from the leaders of that remarkable coalition which has brought together the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, Dr. Francis E. Townsend and Representative William Lemke.

Some things these men have said before and since offer interesting confirmation of the Socialist candidate's estimate of their methods and intent.

In a letter published at the opening of the convention of his National Union for Social Justice, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin acknowledged, "I am . . . unfortunately the dictator of the National Union. . . . Any officers I have appointed are merely my creatures." And to a committee appointed by him went all the several thousand resolutions offered.

Mr. Smith, defending at the National Press Club recently his appeals to the emotions of "typical America," asserted the Huey Long regime had been a case of "setting up a counter-revolution against this radical threat [Communism] that was coming to the South," and that "church-burning philosophies . . . must be stamped out without tolerance or consideration."

Earlier, at the Old-Age Pensions Revolving Plan convention, Dr. Townsend said of a movement to decentralize control of his organization, "I am not going to turn those memberships over to a rabble," and in another connection, "If anybody working for me does not like my rule, he can leave."

Finally, Mr. Lemke in his address to the National Union for Social Justice painted a glowing picture of changes in the Government which could hardly be accomplished in four short years—as he promised—by anyone except a dictator. For example, besides providing work and plenty of spending money for all, he would end the spoils system in government, keep the country out of foreign entanglements, build 250,000 artificial lakes in the Middle West, redistribute wealth and put the international bankers in their place.

"If Congress hesitates too much in going through with the mandate of the American people," he said, "I'll keep them in continuous session until they do."

Iron-handed rule may be one thing in ar organization consisting of voluntary followers; it is another in men or organizations seeking control of the government of a nation.

When Theories Take Arms

THE world is witnessing in the Spanish Civil War an arming of theories. And the natural sequel of this arming is the disarming of persuasion. Thus the Fascist rebels of Spain and the Liberal Spanish Government are asserting their ideologies with bombs and artillery. The result is widely expected to be either a Communist or Fascist dictatorship under which a large section of the people will be forcibly kept from attempting to redefine their position in the social and economic scheme.

The arming of theories in the twentieth century had its first important example in Russia. Here the proletariat demanded all at once an equality, the struggle for which has been a historical impulse among all people. The Bolshevists took power by force; they held it by force, and they have shut off persuasion directed against the Soviet system. But they have disproved rather than proved that a Utopia can be achieved by violence.

Fascist dictatorships armed a contrary doctrine, designed specifically to avert a sudden seizure of power by the masses. The Fascist program had a great advantage, since most states are already organized along capitalistic lines and control the army. But Fascism proved equally active in shutting off the parliamentary and constitutional forms before the proletariat can be aroused. Thus the example of arming ideas and stopping the operation of democratic persuasion, perfected first by Communist Russia, began to threaten the growth even of liberalism.

The result has been that the Communists throughout the world have shifted their strategy and have been striving to keep the democratic processes open against the efforts of Fascism to close them. Thus in France the Communists joined the Popular Front to ward off the Fascism of the Croix de Feu, and in Spain they joined a liberal coalition to defeat the Fascist-like forces of reaction that had almost destroyed constitutional government between 1933 and 1936.

The effect of this whole process has been the creation of a new instability, a new threat to the peaceful evolution of social justice and the spread of equality. The arming of theories has proved costly in lives and liberties, and threatens to prove more so. It is high time that the ideal of democracy, the ideal of change through persuasion and reason, were salvaged from this suicidal welter. The arming of theories has become an arming of passions and has proved a boomerang both for the promotion of human welfare and for the protection of property.

Among the Nebulæ

Book News of the Day

EDWIN HUBBLE must have been one of those boys who, when playing hide-and-seek, ran a mile from home and climbed to the top of the tallest tree before calling out "ready." If so, he's never grown up, for as an astronomer exploring the depths of space, he isn't satisfied with hiding behind stars and galaxies near at hand. Rather does he hie himself off to the abyssal REALM OF THE NEBULAE (New Haven: Yale University Press: $3).

In this respect he's scarcely alone among researchists. An increasing body of astronomers—prominently Humason, Baade, Sinclair Smith, Shapley, Lundmark and Zwicky, have been looking for just this spark of inspiration and leadership with which Hubble seems to be endowed, to raise the study of nebulae to a par with astrophysics. If this new field could but have a Journal similar to the astrophysical publication, one might expect it to go rocketing ahead. Such a periodic acquainting of fellow workers with the results of latest research seems the quickest way to stimulate interest in problems at hand, says Shapley.

Astronomers, professional and amateur, have been waiting a long time for this book to materialize. It represents a compact summary of all authenticated knowledge about extra-galactic nebulae, those permanent, cloudy, sky patches not only beyond our solar system, but beyond the Milky Way, our own particular galaxy: To us, the Milky Way is an extremely important group of stars, but to Hubble, "Our stellar system drifts through the Universe like a swarm of bees drifting through the summer air. The universe is empty, for the most part, but here and there, separated by immense intervals, we find other stellar systems similar to ours."

The volume's eight chapters were originally eight Silliman Memorial Lectures delivered at Yale. While they contain very little material from the rich field of theoretical literature on nebulae, this gap is scarcely noticeable in view of the wealth of new material furnished by observations with the Hooker telescope, Mt. Wilson's 100-inch.

In view of the unique part this instrument played in enlarging the domain of positive knowledge about nebulae "a thousand-million-fold," as the author asserts, nearly all photographs used as illustrations were made with this largest of all the world's telescopes.

From the standpoint of astronomy, few recent popular publications can approach this present work. But for readability, those who shy at the mention of Einstein's simple $mc^2=E$ will find positive intimidation in such fragments of mathematics as explain proportional representation of the relation between magnitudes of heavenly objects and logarithms of luminosities to be:

$$(m-n_o) = \log L_o/L$$
$$m = m_o+2.5 \log L_o/L.$$

This despite the author's reassuring words that "no mathematics is included in this book except simple linear equations (statements of equality) and the use of common logarithms instead of exponentials."

Lest the reader become frightened by his further statement that "Translation of scientific vocabulary into the language of general discourse is a difficult art and frequently blurs the meaning for dubious advantages of specious familiarity," let it be said that all unusually difficult terms are carefully defined. In addition, there are frequent notes of secondary explanation. The term parsec, for example, is "the distance corresponding to a parallax of one second of arc"; with the additional comment that, like light years, this is translatable into miles, equaling some 19,200,000,000,000 such earthly divisions. As an angle, however, it is about equal to that subtended by a dime three miles distant.

H. B. N.

A Busy Intersection on the Milky Way

Yerkes Observatory, Photograph by G. W. Ritchey

Spiral Nebula in Ursa Major (M101). Exposure Time Was Three Hours

Employers Wanted: Must Have References!

AFTER you have boiled down and into one word everything everybody has to say about the servant problem in Brazil today you decide it must be "terrific." But to begin at the beginning. On a hot February day a small American family passed through the steaming customs house of Santos to be initiated into a new life in a new land. And right there, as we opened and locked bags and valises, the servant problem began to stare us in the face. The wife of our Brazilian friend could not come to meet us too, because her servants had just left without warning and there was no one with whom to leave the children. . . .

* * *

And because the servants had taken French leave, instead of going to stay with our Brazilian friends we went to a *pensão*, an attractive boarding house on one of the loveliest streets in São Paulo where once the best families of the city lived and played. It was a tree-lined street and the boarding house, a huge mansion, was set back in the center of a large garden of palm trees and beautiful Brazilian flowers.

But again . . . Mademoiselle, the young French land-lady immediately apologized for receiving us in her work dress. "The servants, you know!" We soon began to believe all the stories we had heard when one by one, or in threes, the servants of our *pensão* either left without warning or were sent to jail by mademoiselle. It wasn't easy for us foreigners to learn a new battery of Brazilian names every other day. If *battery* suggests baseball, let it stand, because in one day the kitchen passed from Flora to Vera to Aurora, a triple play on which we all but missed our meals. But Aurora, or Vera or Flora, had a husband who once barged in upon us demanding an adjustment in his wife's pay. But he and she and the second maid who joined the revolution ended by making a jail-run leaving the score 3-to-0 in our favor.

* * *

So it was with some trepidation that this small American family set out to set up a house and to look for servants. We were told "they can't be found. You can't trust any of them. Don't leave a thing unlocked. Be sure to examine their police credentials. Don't ask friends, advertise. Don't advertise, ask friends." But with such a welter of recommendations and encouraging remarks ringing in our ears we set out, typical American style, to solve the problem in our own way.

We consulted the *Diario*, known here as the Cooks' Journal, because the cooks advertise in it so frequently. Of course, we knew "that anyone who advertised in the paper could not be good, if they were any good they would already be employed." So it was that by breaking all the rules, by disregarding all the advice, that we found João and Maria. We went to the address they gave and they came to our house. They gave us references, and we let them look us over because it seemed to us that one of the elements in this situation was the desirability, from the viewpoint of the servants, of the employers. We passed muster and their references proved to be excellent. In fact, they could not have been better. João and his wife, Maria, had worked for eight and ten years, respectively, at the home which we called up and their former employers could not say enough about their qualities as cook and butler and as persons to have about.

We weren't going to be fooled, however. Hadn't we been told that one could not trust anyone?

* * *

Now, however, after a month, the problem has reversed itself. We wonder if João and Maria are satisfied with us. What can we do to make their life happier and more contented? Are they working too much? Would they like to go to the cinema tonight? What can we buy them? What can we put in their quarters to make their room nicer? We did give them a little radio and how pleased they were with that. But is that enough?

Maria came originally from Bahia, the State to which most of the African slaves were brought. Though not very tall, she has the regal carriage so typical of this race which learned to walk straight by carrying heavy loads on their heads. João is a mulatto from the State of Minas Geraes. He is tall and thin and somewhat older than Maria. They have been married for many years and have always worked together. In our household they themselves made the division of labor between them.

* * *

In fact, they took over the whole place. This is to be taken almost literally. The lesser third of the American family who writes these lines pays the bills at the end of the month and that is about all. They do the rest. They order the food, wax the floors, wash the car and the dog, make the beds, prepare the meals, watch the house, shut the windows, turn off the water when it overflows from our cranky tank. They answer the phone, remind us of our appointments, suggest the menus for the times when we have guests. They beat down the prices of the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker. They tell us when prices are too high and warn us about many other things which we are ignorant of and which we should know for our economic welfare.

The reader who has stuck with us thus far perhaps has already a faint idea that we like our João and Maria. We know that we were lucky beyond all calculation, and when our friends talk about the servant problem in Brazil we smile indulgently because we can picture our little home and know that there everything is working like clockwork and that, if the day's jobs are done, João is probably listening to the little radio and that Maria is playing with the little dog, Pery.

P. S. Among other qualities of João and Maria are their quietness, their appreciativeness and thoughtfulness. They have not taken any of the little things we have done for them for granted. They always thank us for everything and seek in some way to repay us. Yesterday I caught João waxing the car. I say *caught* because I had not bought any wax nor cloths for the purpose. At first he would not tell me how much he had paid for the materials, he wanted to do something for the *patrão*.

P. V. S.

The Reader Remarks—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Under THOUGHTS ON IMMORTALITY, article by Arthur Compton, which the Monitor reprinted from the New York Herald Tribune, his deductions seem logical.

Psychologists who declare that all our decisions and ideas result from or are the result of an action "in the brain" do nothing toward "lifting the veil cast over all nations," merely changing the question to: Who or what made the "brain"?

There is a marked similarity to that far older dogma:

Question: What holds up our earth? Answer: Atlas carries it on his shoulder.

At a later age, someone asks:

Question: What does Atlas stand on? Dogma answers: Atlas stands on the howdah of the elephant.

Another age passes, then an insistently curious one asks:

Question: What does the elephant stand on? Dogma's answer: Upon the testudo or turtle. Another hiatus, then comes the question:

Question: Upon what does the testudo stand? Dogma orders the questioner to be burned at the stake, for a heretic.

* * *

A shorter story to the same point is about the historic Negro preacher who, when explaining "Creation," said: "When de Lawd made de fust man, he made him outayah dust and set him up agin a fence to dry."

An interested listener excitedly asked: "Who made dat ah fence?" The answer was: "Put dat man out. . . . He'd spoil all de theology in de world."

* * *

The old Sanskrit word "man-u," meaning "hand or power," is the ancestor of the English word "man." Just as long as the Creator exists, His "Hand" or "Power" must also exist, and this to my sense is the man which Moses saw as "image and likeness" of infinite reality; like all "power," it is never visible to human optics. The Infinite must include everything that is real, and just as surely exclude everything that is unlike itself, i. e., unreal.

F. B. C.

Collingswood, N. J.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

IT IS NOT MACHINERY or economics which cause unemployment; it is the struggle between political and financial giants to control the standard of value (call it money or credit), by which the value of wages, property, government service and everything is determined.

WILLIAM F. FOWLER

Lynbrook, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

Political Potpourri

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

GATHERED around a radio in the sweltering National Press Club Saturday afternoon, a group of shirt-sleeved reporters listened to Governor Landon's West Middlesex speech. Verdict: A so-so speech; the candidate's delivery is improving. Comment: The speech contained much that was admirable, little that most people would contradict. Inferential comment: Five reporters were present at the start; 16 at the peak; 12 at the close. Two further Landon utterances this week, at Chautauqua and Buffalo, will be closely watched. But the feeling persists that the election race is too close, the Republican chances (by all present tests) too uncertain, to permit long delay in the militant and specific declarations that are expected from the likable Mr. Landon.

* * *

Most interesting of immediate Washington events is the start of the Senate La Follette committee civil liberties inquiry. Already it has produced a new term—a "hook man." A hook man, it appears, is a worker who gets a job at a plant, learns the labor union's plans and reports them to his employer; in short, a spy.

It must always be remembered of a Senate investigation that it rarely attempts even the pretense of nonpartisanship; in this instance the La Follette committee is about as "nonpartisan" as labor's Nonpartisan League; as neutral as the American Liberty League. This committee has one tomahawk in its belt possessed by no predecessor, a new contempt law giving it the right automatically to institute contempt proceedings without referring the matter back to the Senate. The right has already been invoked. Officers of the Railway Audit and Inspection Company, Inc., the particular detective agency which is being stalked, probably justly estimate the ruthless character of the pursuit and are wise, from their point of view, to take immediately to the tall timbers of protective court action.

* * *

The week produced new light on the proposed Republican campaign to dramatize New Deal indirect taxation, in this instance a plan to supply butcher shops with blackboards, showing in parallel figures the items "price," "taxes" and "total" of retail meat. It is what filling stations now do for gasoline, quite irrespective of politics. Bakers may do the same thing on the wrappers of bread loaves. The difficulty is that this weapon may be two-edged.

Can anybody determine accurately what the indirect as contrasted with direct taxation of a commodity is? And again, will it not be a logical sequel to print on every piece of textile goods, say, the amount of tariff protection? There seems no limit to the potential and highly educational disclosures. Enthusiastic consumers, all over the country, may be expected to cheer on these revelations, quite irrespective of party.

Incidentally the New Deal holocaust of little pigs, which has become a Republican symbol for all higher food prices, past or to come, has produced one rueful Democratic comment. The boastful phrase of the Chicago meat packing industry, that they "use every part of a pig but its squeal," has been changed. Republicans now, it is sadly commented, are using even that.

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Two other political matters, strikingly diverse, start the new week. Sturdy, Canadian-born James Couzens, one of the wealthiest men and one of the most effective in the Senate, who got his fortune from a $2500 investment in the founding of Ford Motors, has abandoned at last his time-honored role of independent. Though running as a Republican, he has just told his Michigan constituents that he favors the New Deal. And finally, there is the passing of Floyd Olson of Minnesota. Washington has watched him expectantly for a long time. At 44, the only Farmer-Labor Governor in the country, he was apparently just to emerge on the national scene, in his senatorial candidacy.

What would he have done at the capital? He did not hide his 1940 presidential aspirations; he sought to be heir or destroyer of the New Deal. Son of Scandinavian immigrants, his mother a "hired girl," he rose to dominate Minnesota, turned out militia to aid, not hinder, strikers, flatly declared "capitalism has failed," and was bent on bringing his frankly radical views to this city. Now he is gone. How valid may have been his point of view will be tested now by whether his movement can march on till it finds a new leader.

Mirror of World Opinion

Mistaken Identity

THE Monitor's inability to find any striking difference between the two parties' declarations on the subject [of monopolies] might have been less puzzling to it had it examined more closely the text of the Cleveland plank. That plank, word for word, is a copy of the Democratic platform of 1912—that is, the whole Republican plank is a copy of the first part of the Democratic 1912 plank. . . .

It seems unlikely that it could have been an error. . . . In any case, it seems to have been a blunder. If the 1936 Republican Party wishes to curry favor with dissatisfied Democrats by attempting to give the illusion in its platform that it is the same as the Democratic Party of 1912, what is to become of the old Republicans who in 1912 didn't like the Democratic Party?—*Fort Worth* (Texas) *Star-Telegram*.